

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4157.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1907.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

Obituary.

KNIGHT.—On Sunday, June 23, at 27, Camden Square, N.W., JOSEPH KNIGHT, F.S.A., aged 78.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

HENRY GREEN, *London Gazette* Advertisement and General Advertising Agency Office, REMOVED from 117, Chancery Lane, W.C., to 34, CHANCERY LANE, E.C. (nearly opposite).

Lectures.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

DELEGACY FOR THE TRAINING OF SECONDARY TEACHERS.

A COURSE of LECTURES and PRACTICAL WORK will be held in OXFORD between the dates of AUGUST 3-30. The Lectures will deal with the Teaching of all the School Subjects, and with the Theory of Education.

Among the Lecturers will be Dr. W. F. D. ROUSE, Perse School, Cambridge; Dr. J. R. HEDDLE, University College, School of Education; Mr. W. H. HEDDLE, Cheltenham College (Science); Students may take One Week only of the Course to attend the Lectures on the teaching of their Special Subjects.

For full information, fees, &c., apply to V. PERRONETS SELS M.A., Secretary, Secondary Training Delegacy, Old Clarendon Building, Oxford.

Exhibitions.

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN EGYPT.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

Antiquities of the First Dynasty from Gizeh and Soul-houses from Rifeh will be on view at

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, JULY 1-27

(Station, Gower Street, London, hours 10-5),

And Evenings of 5th, 15th, and 25th, 7.30-9.

HILDA FLINDERS PETRIE, Secretary.

EARLY BRITISH SCHOOL.—SHEPHERD'S SPRING EXHIBITION of selected Landscapes and Portraits by the Early Masters of the British School is NOW OPEN.

SHEPHERD'S GALLERY, 27, King Street, St. James's Square, S.W.

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Further particulars will be forwarded by applying to the Publisher, THE REMBRANDT GALLERY, 5, Vigo Street, London, W.

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THE DEVON AND CORNWALL RECORD SOCIETY.

President—

The Right Hon. the EARL OF MOUNT EDGCUMBE, G.C.V.O.

The Society is about to commence the publication of a Translation of the "Feast of Fines" relating to Devon and Cornwall; Hooker's History of Exeter written in the Sixteenth Century, and until now preserved in the Archives of the Exeter City Council; the Subsidy Roll of the reign of Edward III, of Constantine; and other Records relating to the Two Counties.

The COUNCIL is prepared to ELECT a LIMITED NUMBER of NEW MEMBERS. Subscription One Guinea per annum.—Application should be made to the Hon. Secretary, H. TAPLEY-SOPER, Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter.

Educational.

DERBY SCHOOL.

An EXAMINATION will be held on JULY 11, 12, 13, for FIVE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Particulars from the HEAD MASTER. Derby School, Derby.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(University of London).

YORK PLACE, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.

The COUNCIL offer a RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP in CHEMISTRY, of the value of 50/- for the Session 1907-08.—Applications from Women only should be sent, by JULY 1, to THE PRINCIPAL, from whom further information may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES, BANGOR. (A Constituent College of the University of Wales.)

Principal—H. R. REICHEL, M.A., LL.D. NEXT SESSION BEGINS ON OCTOBER 1, 1907.

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Students may pursue their first year of Medical Study at the College. There are Special Departments for Agriculture (including Forestry) and Electrical Engineering, a Day Training Department for Men and Women, a School for the Deaf, a School for the Blind, a Kindergarten Teachers' Sessional Fee for ordinary Arts Course, 15s. 1s. 6d. for Intermediate Science or Medical Course, 15s. 1s. 6d. cost of living in lodgings in Bangor averages from 20s. to 30s. for the Session. There is a Hall of Residence for Women. Boarding Fee from Thirteen.

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SIR JAMES GRAHAM used to say that he would go down to posterity famous only for having opened letters at the Post Office. His services to his country have, indeed, been greatly undervalued, and Mr. C. S. Parker, the editor of the 'Peel Papers,' has done good service to the literature of politics by bringing together a far more authoritative record of Peel's Home Secretary than McCullagh Torrens's skimble-skamble account. Graham was essentially one of those wise and moderate men who, in Macaulay's phrase, stand nearest the thin line which divides the best of one party from the best of another. That line he crossed more than once in his long career, incurring thereby bitter resentments, which he accentuated by retaliatory asperities. But those who knew him best set most store upon his worth. He was the colleague to whom perplexed statesmen first turned for advice, and he never failed them. Writing from Hawarden in 1899 to Graham's nephew, the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Morley declared that

"the more I study that generation, the more do I incline to put Sir James Graham in the very front for sagacity, pure sense of public duty, and for moral depth of character, all in combination. I find no letters to Mr. Gladstone so sound, so good, as Graham's."

Sir James shone, too, as an administrator. When he became First Lord of the Admiralty in 1831, says Lord Welby, "he found the civil branches of that department organised as they had been

organised in the time of Elizabeth. He left them organised on the principle that has worked, and worked well, to the present day."

As Home Secretary in the Peel Government of 1841-6 he was responsible for the maintenance of order both in England and Ireland, and Wellington bore generous evidence as to the firmness with which he dealt with Chartism and with the turbulence of O'Connell. Thanks largely to Graham, again, the ranks of the Civil Service are recruited by open competition, not by patronage after the Whig system; while few wiser State papers have ever been penned than that of 1858 in which he dissuaded the Crown from trying to secure a comprehensive voice in the appointments under the newly constituted Government of India.

Gifted with a commanding presence and with debating powers of a high order, Graham failed, nevertheless, to secure the place in public life that was his due. Four times he was offered the Governor-Generalship of India—a post he would have filled admirably; and on each occasion he declined, somewhat, it appears, to his regret in later years; Disraeli held out to him the leadership of the Conservative party in 1851, and about the same time Russell angled for him with some persistence, though in terms of cold formality. Graham could always adduce principle as a ground for refusal; he was divided from the Conservatives by their Protectionist leanings, and from Lord John by the "Papal aggressions" agitation. But there can be no doubt that he enjoyed a position of independence, and he repeatedly declined to come forward as leader of a third party.

Proud and despondent by nature, he was not the man to hold a political command. He had little or no personal following, though he seems for some occult reason to have secured the eccentric admiration of Roebuck. Besides, if he was an invaluable second to Peel and Aberdeen, he had in himself no qualities to attract the public. He excelled as an administrator within official doors, but he failed as a legislator on the floor of the House. Mr. Parker is not sufficiently alive to the narrow timidity of Graham's Factory Bills; and his account of them is incomplete and perfunctory. If Lord Shaftesbury is to be quoted in praise of the Home Secretary, it is only right that certain candid opinions of an opposite kind to be found in his diary should be given as well.

These volumes throw important light upon various political transactions. Thus after Graham, having come to the front as an advocate of retrenchment, entered Earl Grey's Cabinet, "a Whig and something more," he formed one of the "Committee of Four" which drew up the first Reform Bill. That much is well known, but his reminiscences of its consultations, written in 1851 for Roebuck's benefit, supply a good deal of fresh evidence:—

"Lord Durham held the pen, and committed to writing from time to time the

points which were fixed by our agreement; Lord John Russell furnished the materials on which Schedules A and B were framed; the metropolitan subdivision of the representation was pressed by Lord Durham; the enlargement of the right of voting in towns was felt at once by all to be indispensable."

This statement confirms the view that Durham furnished the motive power within the Cabinet, however much the infirmities of his temper may have marred his statesmanship. Graham himself was a stout Reformer, and one of the first to urge the necessity of a creation of peers if the Bill was to pass. His zeal for Established Churches having compelled him to resign office, we get some light on the formation of the "Derby Dilly," the junction of its passengers with the Conservatives, and Graham's own usefulness as grand pacifier. The chief incident which emerges from the chapters on Graham's Home Secretaryship under Peel is an attempt to "noblify" the Pope, if the expression may be risked, in the hope that he would control the Irish hierarchy. It was a Petre mission this time, and as futile as most of them.

Coming to the Aberdeen Government, we find much correction of Kinglake—a process which threatens to end by and by in the refutation of the greater part of that historian's statements. Anyhow, Graham it was, not the Duke of Newcastle, who was the chief mover in the invasion of the Crimea.

After Graham had resigned with the other Peelites in February, 1855, rather than acquiesce in Roebuck's Committee, he never held office again, though three years later Disraeli renewed the offer of 1851. He accomplished, however, much useful work as chairman of various Parliamentary Committees, and was completely in the confidence of Russell, after a period of estrangement, as well as of two younger friends, Gladstone and Sidney Herbert. Their bond of union was distrust of Palmerston, and we get abundant confirmation of the intensity of Gladstone's antipathy to that buoyantly adventurous statesman, and of his strong inclination to take office under Lord Derby. Graham and Aberdeen were the restraining influences, as Mr. Morley's biography has already set forth, though in less detail. The gem of the correspondence is a letter from Edward Ellice, the "Bear," urging a Whig reunion, embracing the houses of Devonshire, Sutherland, and Howard. Graham pithily commented to Sidney Herbert:—

"All this was well enough some thirty years ago, but the spell was broken by Lord Grey's Reform Act, and the day is gone by when a conclave of Dukes could sway a Parliament."

Mr. Parker may be complimented on the execution of his task, though more rigorous selection might have reduced the bulk of his work. The labels he attaches to the Grey Ministry are inexact: Lord Melbourne was not a Tory, but a Canningite Whig; and Hobhouse called himself not Whig, but Radical. We also come across more misprints than are usual

in a book published by Mr. Murray, of which Lady "Hermoine" St. Maur (vol. ii. p. 169) and Lord "Duerin" (vol. ii. p. 399) are specimens. Mrs. Charles Baring's chapter on her father's closing years and last illness is agreeably written.

Lonewood Corner: a Countryman's Horizons.

By John Halsham. (Smith, Elder & Co.) FROM the inauguration of philosophy in the twilight of time it has ever been the part of the contemplative man to stand on the shore and watch the rolling flood go by. It is a safer business, and a pleasanter, than to be immersed in it; and sometimes also it is more useful. As a rule, however, it is by no means so, and to live sequestered in valley or dale induces generally a certain remoteness from the problems of life. The countryman, particularly if he be given to idle musings, is apt to lose touch with humanity. There is that danger always, at any rate, in his horizon, along with wonderful sunsets, and flowing airs, and the wall of the downs. What is requisite in the man of affairs is the power to withdraw, and inspect the world from his comfortable shell. But how few have this gift! We are disposed to think that Mr. Halsham has it, though it is evident that he would not claim to be a man of affairs. He advocates periodical visits to London, but we gather that it is mainly that the reaction of the country may be enjoyed. This is, in fact, a counsel of Epicurus. London he declares to be dependent on the country, and the country we must conceive, is self-sufficing. London cannot produce its own mutton nor its own brains:—

"As surely as its bread and its drinking-water must come from green fields and clean skies, the bodies and souls which it consumes must be produced in regions beyond the reach of its contagion."

This looks like a deliberate and fixed opinion, and we hardly dare venture a suggestion that it is the outcome of a mood, perhaps provoked by travelling in the train with Mrs. Sims-Biggs. But as the argument with this lady urged him to certain obvious excesses, we are the more satisfied with this guess. Hodge, he told her, cannot be interpreted by the Cockney, while the Cockney lies patent to subtle Hodge! No; this is the easy, satirical play of Mr. Halsham's pen, which entertains us pleasantly in these delightful chapters.

Yet one must regard him as one of those who increasingly survey the troubled pool with aloof eyes. Has he not settled down in a leisurely way in his new Sussex house for some eight years since 'Idlehurst'? This new book is of the same spirit with variations, as he explains in a dedicatory introduction, which is conscious of its own importance. He would be the first to acknowledge that his book deals with the small beer of village life; but it is precisely because he thoroughly understands such life that we find the small beer refreshing. We confess that we are not much attracted by the Warden,

despite his theory of compensation (which has probably dawned on most optimists.) He smells of the provincial rust, and exhibits all that narrowness of outlook that we do not find in the author. The Warden will retreat into the last ditches, and defy the advance of marching and triumphant forces with his tattered banner. But Mr. Halsham's prospect is not retrospect. If he can see nothing absolutely hopeful on his horizons, he at least has his eyes that way. For the more part he inclines to brood. His characters, to say the truth, are not vivid figures, and do not move us or interest us greatly. His genius is not synthetic; but on the other hand he has an uncommon talent for analysis. Modernity has no friends in this book, but if you want to see emotions and impressions stripped and bared, Mr. Halsham is your surgeon. He analyzes the moods and feelings common to reflective man with a fineness which has rarely been equalled. Take this passage referring to the country attitude to death:

"In a thinly peopled world like ours, where we know thoroughly by face and history almost every neighbour in the surrounding two square miles or so, death is a thing intimate and observed in a way hardly to be realized, I think, by a town-dweller. For the most part we possess a remarkably stoical temper, long become distinctive, a provision of Nature, as we say, to enable us to get through our work duly, in the absence of distractions found elsewhere. I was looking into Seneca's Epistles a short time ago, and being struck by the curious effect of nervous solicitude which those constant contemplations of death produce—a sort of 'damme! who's afraid?' attitude—I thought how vastly better our country people have learned to manage it. They seem to have destroyed the last touch of terror by mere matter-of-factness, looking at the event clear-eyed, bringing it down by homely perception and more than a hint of the grotesque. They talk about it without the smallest reserve or awe: there is a deal of meaning in the consequence of *the corpse*—often far beyond anything the live man attained to—and in the circumstance of the obsequies. What thoughts may come at the end of the spirit whose flame burns clear to the last flicker, no one tells; but at the least the method serves to keep a lifetime free from the disturbance of that particular fear, down to the furthest step which we can follow."

This is excellently true, but Mr. Halsham, in his complacent aloofness from town, does not perhaps realize that this familiar attitude to death is characteristic of the Londoner also, and is, in fact, rather a matter of class education and temperament than of place. The stoicism of the Cockney is at least equal to that of the countryman.

It would be easy to quote many handsome and wise passages from this book, if space were not limited. We heartily commend it to all lovers of the contemplative life. The style is admirable—rich without being ornate; and the delicate satisfaction which the author obviously has in turning over on his palate such neglected words as "foison" and "stour" gives the reader also, if he be of literary mind, a vicarious pleasure.

Morals in Evolution. By L. T. Hobhouse. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

MR. HOBHOUSE has in these two volumes covered a wonderful extent of ground. He has dealt with the different phases and stages of human conduct in a manner that never fails to be lucid and careful; and although he has occasionally allowed his own particular prejudices to be in evidence, he has not only described the different moral forces of which he writes with vigour and learning, but has also criticized them, in the light of their past and future, in a scientific spirit. There is certainly room for an inductive survey of morals which shall be as wide as possible. Many ethical theories fall to pieces for lack of the true historic method; and although we are inclined to agree with Henry Sidgwick and many others that the method of ethics cannot be in the long run historical, yet we can foresee much improvement in theories which are called "Intuitional" from a study of such a work as this. One is glad to know that out of all the difficult and controversial discussion over the early history of primitive communities there can already be made an outline study of comparative ethics so clear in its main features as this. Mr. Hobhouse has had to venture into a veritable sea of "sociological" lore—a troubled sea with a good deal of mud in it. The position of our knowledge of the life and habits of primitive peoples is at present such that there are few more puzzling studies. There is a terrible mass of detail, much of which cannot be relied upon. There is need for much labour in interpreting old legal codes, and much imagination in putting properly together the admitted facts so as to render them parts of an intelligible whole. Mr. Hobhouse has daringly combined such work with a good deal of mediaeval and modern history, and a good deal of somewhat opinionated criticism about matters which still continue to be in debate. Thus, for example, the growth of law and justice from their most primitive forms is rounded off in Mr. Hobhouse's third chapter with some remarks about our present prison system and "the scientific conception underlying the modern theory of punishment." Our author is apt to magnify unduly the value as well as the clarity of what he takes for the modern spirit. He forgets that the modern spirit has become accustomed to think of itself as scientific, even when it is least so. In the matter of punishment we have a good instance of this, for if there be one thing more than another on which modern practice, theory, sentiment, and ideals are hopelessly chaotic, it is this very subject.

We may observe that there is no more interesting question than whether a study of comparative ethics is likely to yield us much guidance in dealing with the ethical problems of the future. If we understand Mr. Hobhouse aright, such guidance can be but very indirect. "Progress," he says, "is made only in so far as the conditions of life come more and

more under the dominion of mind"; and for this reason, if for no other,

"the further development of society will follow a very different course from its past history, in that it is destined to fall within the scope of an organizing intelligence, and thereby to be removed from the play of blind force to the sphere of rational order. . . . The very ideas which are to direct it are yet in their infancy."

Differing profoundly as we do from the author's dictum that the "slowly wrought-out dominance of mind in things is the central fact in evolution," and unable to share the comfort he derives from it, we should certainly maintain that society changes in nothing so much as in its ways of changing, and it is for this reason that large generalizations about "lines of development" are rarely more valuable than the reports of those who, looking at distant objects in the night, find that they have a remarkable similarity in the dullness of their colour.

Vie de William Hazlitt l'Essayiste. Jules Douady, Professeur à l'École Navale, Docteur ès Lettres. (Paris, Hachette & Cie.)

Liste chronologique des Œuvres de William Hazlitt. (Same author and publishers.)

M. DOUADY's fascinating story, smoothly and brightly as it flows, is the product of much tough, uncompromising labour. The biographer has examined for himself every existing source of Hazlitt's private and professional history: he has searched the files of the British Museum for journalistic driftage not gathered by former editors; has interviewed Mr. Carew Hazlitt at that gentleman's house on Barnes Common—described by M. Douady as "a veritable museum consecrated by the owner to the memory of his illustrious grandfather"—where, one is glad to know, he was received and enlightened "avec une complaisance inlassable"; has travelled to that remote shrine, Winterslow Hut—now the Pheasant Inn—in which were composed the choicest pages of 'Table Talk' and 'The Plain Speaker'; and has sat in the low-ceiled, oak-wainscotted parlour of the little presbytery at Wem, where, on that memorable Tuesday, the 16th of January, 1798, the dinner of mutton and turnips, graced with Coleridge's presence and seasoned with his words of kindly encouragement, savoured so finely in young William Hazlitt's nostrils. In a word, M. Douady has squeezed the lacteals of information dry; and now, having tempered his milky store with an infusion of "digestive thought," to separate the curd from the whey, he sets before us this dish of dulcet sillabub. Externally, M. Douady's book bears a strong resemblance to the endeared and familiar French novel, and certainly its pages are more engaging than those of many a highly seasoned romance. Apprehensive, possibly, of scaring the timid reader, the author has removed from his text every trace of literary scaffolding, such as

references, discussions of date, *pièces justificatives*, and the like, relegating them to the back of the story, to be read or neglected at will. Indeed, but for the evidence which these notes, together with the 'Liste chronologique,' reveal of independent inquiry and collation, a reader of this spirited and easy narrative might fall into the error of taking M. Douady for a builder with other men's bricks—not (as in truth he is) a brickmaker and a master-builder in one.

If, as he says, the name of Hazlitt is almost unknown in France, M. Douady's countrymen owe him a special debt of gratitude for this introduction to a fine, albeit wayward and passion-warped spirit. Here in England, where, as a writer of established rank, he is much talked and written about, if not much read, there exists no biography of Hazlitt comparable in material accuracy and literary grace to these three hundred and fifty pages. Henley's brilliant sketch touches but the main landmarks of the life, while Mr. Birrell's readable book, on the biographical side, simply takes on trust the facts and dates as given by Hazlitt's son and grandson. At our hands also, therefore, M. Douady's study deserves a hearty welcome. Perhaps too much is made of the episode recorded in the 'Liber Amoris,' which occupies a disproportionate space in the volume; and in one or two minor and extraneous matters M. Douady fails to convey the right impression—his account of "the day of horrors" at No. 7, Little Queen Street, for example, is inaccurate in several particulars. But in all that immediately concerns Hazlitt, especially in the chronology of his life and writings, M. Douady is invariably precise and correct.

Here, however, we must leave the biography, for it is the 'Liste chronologique des Œuvres' that to the English reader constitutes M. Douady's most original contribution to the study of Hazlitt; and of this something must now be said. The contents are arranged in four parallel columns, giving (1) the date of the composition as exactly as possible, and the titles (2) of the journal in which it appeared, (3) of the volume in which Hazlitt collected it, and (4) of the composition itself. The few writings originally published in book form are included under their respective dates. Thus one can ascertain at a glance what Hazlitt was doing at any given point of his literary career. In the course of his researches at the Museum M. Douady has found in *The Atlas*, *The New Monthly Magazine*, and *The London Weekly Review*, as many as twenty essays or articles not included in the recent Glover-Waller edition (Dent & Co.), which, on grounds set forth in his notes, he assigns to Hazlitt: these will, he assumes, find a place in Mr. Waller's projected Supplement. The essay on Dunlop's 'History of Fiction' (*Edinburgh Review*, November, 1814), identified as Hazlitt's by his grandson and the late Alexander Ireland, and reprinted as Hazlitt's in Dent's edition, is with good reason suspected by M.

Douady, who suggests that it was in a review of 'Paris in 1814' (*Ed. Review*, September, 1814)—a book written by the Rev. W. Shepherd, Unitarian minister at Gateacre—and not in the essay on Dunlop, that Hazlitt made his *début* in the *Edinburgh*. M. Douady's arguments appear to us convincing; nevertheless, he retains the essay on Dunlop in the 'Liste,' while that on 'Paris in 1814' he modestly names in a foot-note only. On the other hand, he somewhat rashly excludes from the 'Liste' the *Edinburgh* review of 'Christabel.' He errs in stating that in a certain passage of the 'Biographia,' chap. xxiv., Coleridge points to Jeffrey—not, as some have guessed, to Hazlitt—as the generally reputed author of that outrage: Coleridge's words, "a malignity and a spirit of personal hatred," compared with those admittedly applied further on to Hazlitt's review of the 'Lay Sermon'—"a malignity so avowedly and exclusively personal"—show that Hazlitt, not Jeffrey, was in the writer's thoughts. In chap. iii., moreover, Coleridge expressly acquits Jeffrey of any personal enmity towards him. Nor could Jeffrey have "repeatedly stated in Coleridge's presence" that, &c., for in 1817 the two had not met above once. Nor would Coleridge speak of an article from the editor's pen as being "suffered to appear" in the *Review*.

Again, when M. Douady goes on to say that "there are no grounds for assigning to Hazlitt this feeble [!] production, in which neither his style, nor his manner, nor his ideas appear," he surely goes too far. Though the usual marks of Hazlitt's style are absent—a circumstance easily explicable as the result of Jeffrey's editing—both his manner and his ideas are present. Coleridge is said to manufacture his poetry "by shaking words together at random": "it is impossible to fancy that he can annex any meaning whatever" to the conclusion of Part I., for example. Now Hazlitt's stock charge against Coleridge was just this of sheer unintelligibility. Again, Coleridge is twitted with having ratted to no profit; and Hazlitt, in his review of the 'Lay Sermon,' twits Coleridge with "turning his politics—but not to account." In the *Examiner* critique of 'Christabel,' moreover, the writer—Hazlitt beyond doubt, says M. Douady—observes that "something disgusting" underlies the fable; and here the reviewer suggests that the story implies the seduction of Christabel by a man in disguise. And what other contributor than Hazlitt was likely to have such precise and early knowledge of Coleridge's situation as a patient under Dr. Gillman's roof—a matter broadly and brutally referred to here? And who but Hazlitt ever assailed Coleridge with such insistent obloquy? It may fairly be inferred that Hazlitt wrote the review of 'Christabel'—not, of course, as we have it, for throughout the printed article Jeffrey's hand is, as we have hinted, traceable, and his revision of Hazlitt's copy would not be inconsistent with his subsequent denial of the authorship in

the pages of the *Review*. M. Douady himself shows that, in the review of Byron's 'Sardanapalus,' Jeffrey virtually rewrote the greater part of Hazlitt's work, which accordingly was included in the collection of Jeffrey's articles published in 1844. What was done in this instance may well have been done in the other.

It would take us too far to examine M. Douady's arguments in every case wherein he differs from Mr. Waller, or seeks to extend the canon of Hazlitt's acknowledged writings. His remarks, if not invariably convincing, are always acute and plausible. Thus in dealing with an article on the poems of Wordsworth in *The London Weekly Review* of June 9th, 1827, he observes that

"the writer does not appear to have read Wordsworth's latest poems, to which he makes not the slightest allusion. Now we know that Hazlitt read scarcely anything during the latter years of his life; whenever he spoke of Wordsworth, Coleridge, or Southey, he relied on his early impressions." The article in question, we may add, is undoubtedly Hazlitt's.

We congratulate M. Douady on the accomplishment of an arduous undertaking, and heartily wish the 'Liste chronologique' and the 'Vie de W. Hazlitt' the recognition they richly deserve.

NEW NOVELS.

Through the Eye of the Needle. By W. D. Howells. (Harper & Brothers.)

FOR some years it has been obvious that the interest of Mr. Howells has been engaged rather in ideas and itineraries than in the novel, and his latest excursion hardly belongs to the latter category. It is a satire—a satire of a traditional form, in which a visitor from an imaginary state sets forth his impressions of the United States; and, for balance, a satire in which an American lady contrasts the presumably ideal state of Altruria with her own native country. Aristides Homos, the emissary of Altruria, comes to New York with a diary and an impressionable nature. He naturally finds much to arrest him, and a good deal of which to disapprove, in the social state of America. Mr. Howells introduces him with a caustic preface, at which American readers should wince. But they will enjoy the veteran's irony. Unhappily, these sociological criticisms are not conveyed in an interesting form of fiction. We cannot be absorbed in Mr. Homos's love affair with an attractive American widow, and we are thrown back for diversion on his strictures on American conditions. These suggest many thoughts to any one of aloof mind. But Mrs. Homos's account of Altruria we find singularly dull. Mr. Howells has not imparted to this his usual sprightliness. In these days we appreciate him the more as an essayist, while lamenting his definite abandonment of fiction. Do we not recall with delight 'A Foregone Conclusion' and 'The Lady of the Aroostook'?

The Burning Torch. By F. F. Montrésor. (John Murray.)

THIS is a novel of more than five hundred closely printed pages. Its characters are as the sands of the seashore for numbers, and we follow them leisurely through several generations, never certain, till the last chapter is reached, that the next page will not introduce an entirely new group, related perhaps by cousinship to the central figures of the narrative. For the patient reader, or for one with ample leisure, it is an interesting book; and even the busy man will admit that it is plentifully endowed with observation, gentle humour, and sincere study of human character. The main fault of the book is its inordinate length. It has, however, most of the qualities which go to the making of successful comedy in fiction, and its characterization is edifying; but its construction is singularly weak. It is full of ideas, but these ideas have not been co-ordinated into a good novel.

The "Widda-Man." By T. Kingston Clarke. (Constable & Co.)

LIKE the novels of Mr. Hall Caine (referred to in the course of the dialogue with no special enthusiasm), this story of Manx life suffers from the excessive employment of what seems to us a particularly ugly dialect. The author, who takes himself and his work with unusual seriousness, has certainly succeeded in drawing one life-like character—the so-called "widda-man," a fine old Methodist fisherman. There are also some pleasing bits of description. The story is not, in other respects, strikingly original or well told, and contains too much sentiment of the Early Victorian order.

Pilgrimage. By C. E. Lawrence. (John Murray.)

WE must suppose that Mr. Lawrence's novel has a moral, and that moral is the redemption of a spirit through suffering. He conceives an adherent of the rebellious Satan repenting of his revolt and beseeching forgiveness at the gate of heaven. Pardon, however, is to proceed through a far longer and more arduous trial—nothing short of a sojourn on earth. Here Peruel, in the body of one Luke, a swineherd, passes through infinite trials which afford Mr. Lawrence the chance to depict mediævalism scathingly. Luke is rejected by the Church for his abandoned habit of inquiry, and is maltreated by chivalry. So far as earth is concerned, he might as well have been temporarily confined to another place. Ultimately he obtains restoration through the lazaretto. The moral is obvious, but not particularly remarkable. It is a pity that Mr. Lawrence has not employed an undoubted talent on more human work. He could probably write a modern novel. His present work, we fear, is too shadowy, too remote from experience, and too ethereal.

The Price of Silence. By M. E. M. Davis. (Constable & Co.)

THIS is a good melodramatic tale of life in the Southern States of the American Republic. The villain is atrociously villainous, and a Yankee. The other characters are charming folk of the *ancien régime*, brilliant social lights of the French colony of New Orleans, and their devoted coloured dependents. The villain concocts a plot by means of which he makes it appear that the beautiful heroine has negro blood in her veins—a suggestion more terrible to her relatives and friends than would be the appearance in the girl of symptoms of leprosy. With the pretended evidence of this terrible discovery as a lever, the villain proceeds, first to blackmail the family, and then to ask for the heroine's hand in marriage. The story would dramatize easily. Its interest is cleverly maintained, and its colouring is vivid and pleasing.

His Lady's Pleasure. By Harold Bindloss. (F. V. White & Co.)

MR. BINDLOSS is an astonishingly fluent writer. His published stories succeed one another with the regularity of the four seasons. This is, we think, to be regretted; for it means that the novelist's work reaches the public before he has properly digested it himself. The same remark could be applied, no doubt, to a great deal of current fiction. Every now and again, however, Mr. Bindloss produces a book which indicates that he is capable of conceiving and writing a story that would be worth telling really well. 'His Lady's Pleasure' is a case in point. It is an excellent story of incident and adventure on the West Coast of Africa, reminiscent in plot of Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne's 'The Wrecker,' and in scene and treatment of Mr. A. J. Dawson's 'In the Bight of Benin.' But Mr. Bindloss apparently will not take the trouble to do justice to his undoubtedly lively invention, and distinct feeling for the picturesque and romantic side of open-air life in the wild, outlying portions of the British Empire.

His Silence. By Iza Duffus Hardy. (Digby, Long & Co.)

THE scene of this novel is laid in Florida, and the descriptions of life on the orange plantations in that country are vivid and picturesque, without encroaching unduly upon the action of the story. The latter is a little longwinded, but there are some sensational developments in the closing chapters, the shadow of which cast before them creates an atmosphere of mystery in the earlier portions of the book. The title refers to Walter Holroyd, who goes out with a brother to seek his fortune in Australia, leaving a wife and children behind him, and is heard of no more. The reason of his silence, and the manner in which his name and his money are taken, and his children adopted by this same brother, a murderous villain of kindly

domestic instincts, are revealed by the sensational incidents alluded to.

The Four Philanthropists. By Edgar Jepson. (Fisher Unwin.)

MR. JEPSON's book, which describes how three men started a society to do away with philanthropists, may serve to pass an hour or two pleasantly. But, frankly, it is not up to his standard, and has nothing of the romantic interest which he got out of his stories in earlier days. Here we find a heroine, of course, but she does not move us in the least. The book ranks with stories of crime and detectives, a popular, but not to the serious critic important class of publication.

The Web. By Paul Urquhart. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

In the line just mentioned 'The Web' is good, the interest being briskly maintained throughout with mystery and incident. The web is woven round the son of a Yorkshire millionaire whose academic career has displeased his father, and who returns from a music-hall to find his father murdered and himself caught on the spot and accused of the crime.

The Three Comrades. By Gustav Frensen. (Constable & Co.)

'DIE DREI GETREUEN' made no great stir upon its first appearance in 1898. It was not till after the publication of 'Jörn Uhl' three years later that the earlier romance gained anything like a wide popularity. It is not so remarkable a piece of work as its successor: as a story it is confused and incoherent, and its presentation of character, though wonderfully vivid at times, can never be called a complete success. Its value consists in the beauty of one or two of its episodes, in some admirable pictures of land and sea by the Holstein coast, and perhaps above all in the personality of the author, whose virile philosophy of life is everywhere emphatically expressed. The book, in fact, belongs to that class of which it may be said that a reader will quickly forget the actual contents, but will retain a distinct impression of the spirit. With all its shortcomings, it was worthy of being presented to an English public, and we must add a word of cordial praise concerning the manner in which this has been done. The anonymous translation is of unusual excellence.

TRAVEL AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Cambridge, by M. A. R. Tuker, illustrated by W. Matthison, is one of Messrs. Black's "Colour Books," and sure to achieve popularity. Miss Tuker writes in a fresh and attractive way, and is, it appears, the first person to produce a chapter on the women's colleges, so that she may be forgiven for somewhat overdoing their importance. She has taken great pains with her historical details, which are admirably "documented," notes being abundant at the bottom of the page. We think, however, that she might have confined herself to description; a book like this is hardly the occasion to give advice either to dons or undergraduates,

or even to patronize them. We do not agree with some of the author's generalizations concerning university life, and she might have taken her task a little less seriously, and told more about the average life of the place. One would not gather that the Union Society had fine rooms, or that other clubs were worth mention. We should have been glad to see a word as to the genesis and use of the "blazer," the change from "bowler" to cap—even the special slang which, for instance, talks of "courts" at Cambridge which are "quads" at Oxford. Miss Tuker has put a quart of solid information into her pint pot, but her text is as a whole much above the standard hitherto reached in these "colour" books. A few slips here and there are of no great importance, and there are two excellent indexes.

The long chapter on the eminence of Cambridge men throughout the centuries is of interest, though, of course, it affords little real information as to the influence of university life on success and character. All such lists are rather futile to the man who knows the many chances attending degrees, distinguished or ordinary. It is notable that, whereas some years ago a competent outsider was not able to get his book printed at the University Presses for lack of a degree, this bar no longer exists.

Mr. Matthison's pictures are so bright as to be attractive, but we confess that they are hardly typical of Cambridge as we have known it. He plays with contrasted colours, apparently for the mere sake of contrast. We have never, for instance, seen the part of King's Chapel which faces the King's Parade as a mixture of purple and yellow. The pictures, however, cover the field well, being seventy-seven in number. Among the most effective are the great bridge, Bridge Street, with bits of Magdalene and St. John's in view; Madingley Windmill, with a distant view of Girton; and Girton itself in the evening, with a warm brick which needs no exaggeration.

A handsome bid for public favour is made by another "colour" book, *Poets' Country* (T. C. & E. C. Jack). This elaborate volume is edited by Mr. Andrew Lang, with contributions by him, Prof. Churton Collins, the Rev. W. J. Loftie, Mr. E. H. Coleridge, and Mr. Michael Macmillan. The illustrations are provided by Mr. Francis S. Walker, who has a Preface and a few notes of his own.

Mr. Lang was asked to write the whole of the text, but finding this, naturally, too much, he chose his helpers, who have performed their task excellently. Prof. Churton Collins has the lion's share, writing on Shakspeare, Milton, Denham and 'Cooper's Hill,' Waller, Cowley, and Dryden, 'The Descriptive Poetry of the Eighteenth Century,' Pope and the Minor Poets of the Augustan Age,' Goldsmith, Collins and Gray, Cowper, Crabbe, Tennyson, and several lesser bards, among whom it is odd to find Smollett. Mr. E. H. Coleridge is at once sound and entertaining on Wordsworth, Byron, and Coleridge. The Rev. W. J. Loftie deals with Chaucer, Spenser, Goldsmith, Moore, and Keats. The last is treated as of Enfield, and we think the illustrator has missed his chance. If there was a thing that called for illustration it was Keats's 'Ode to Autumn,' of which he himself wrote from Winchester:—

"Somehow a stubble plain looks warm, in the same way that some pictures look warm. This struck me so much in my Sunday's walk that I composed upon it."

The idea that the lake in Trent Park is that of 'La Belle Dame sans Merci' is one

of those prosy inductions which this kind of book unduly fosters. Mr. Lang, dealing with Scott and Scott's country, frankly confesses that the Border hills do not come up to Scott's description. He knows, too, that there is really very little to be said about 'Shelley and Nature.' Shelley was neither a Sussex poet nor an Oxford poet. Since the book descends to Jago and other folk who are not poets at all, we wonder that Matthew Arnold has been omitted. Who gives such a chance of picturing Oxfordshire, and, in the heart of London, Kensington Gardens, on which we do not need the mention of Tickell's effusion? The fact is that the "spirit of place" dominates a few poets only, and a more careful selection would have made this book more representative.

In dealing with Shakspeare, Prof. Churton Collins introduces with applause the crimson drops at the bottom of the cowslip, to which botanical observers have objected as inaccurate; and we note that the meaning of "pioned...brims" is too doubtful to be talked about. Nor do we think that Shakspeare's mention of the sea is anything notable. On Tennyson the Professor writes with assured knowledge and generosity, but critical appreciation. Why he dwells on so much minor poetry which the artist has left without pictures to justify it we know not.

Mr. Walker's fifty reproductions in colour are from oil paintings, and have a certain heaviness which is unpleasing. He boldly introduces into his pictures figures of the poets themselves or human scenes contemplated by them. This is a course which will help a public singularly deficient in imagination. We prefer, however, the scenes in which Nature reigns alone. Among these is the sea at Tennyson's Mablethorpe. Why a view of St. John's College is chosen to illustrate the same poet we wonder, Trinity, and the Trinity Avenue in particular, being clearly indicated in 'In Memoriam' and elsewhere in Tennyson. The pictures of the cottages associated with Wordsworth and Milton are rather over coloured, to our thinking. Mr. Walker is at his best in depicting Ashiestiel and the Tweed, Blackdown Common, and a 'Farmhouse in Hyde Lane.' We wonder that he had the courage to make a picture of the hideous Gray monument at Stoke Pogis, and think that a general agreement as to subjects between artists and writers would be a good preliminary to such books. At present the two fit but badly in most cases.

Penn's Country and other Buckinghamshire Sketches. By E. S. Roscoe. With Illustrations. (Elliot Stock.)—This book has grown out of another which has been long out of print. The author is well known as an accomplished local antiquary, and his present pages are worth reading as sketches of some notable places in a charming district—one of the most attractive, indeed, near London. Our only complaint is that the papers are too short, and we think that the writer might have repeated some of the notes he has made in his 'Little Guide' to Buckinghamshire. When dealing with Hampden, for instance, he might have mentioned the monument put up on the land for which Hampden refused to pay a small sum momentous in English history. In the memorial to John and Ursula Penn the Latin "cerimus" should presumably be read "cernimus." Later additions to Stoke Pogis church might have been indicated, and the supposed "bicycle window" mentioned. The illustrations are of interest, and there is a brief 'Itinerary' concerning inns and distances from railway stations.

Rural Nooks round London (Chapman & Hall) is a new book by the indefatigable Mr. C. G. Harper. It is well illustrated, though we can hardly see much rusticity about Ealing Town Hall, Hampton Court, or the Pagoda at Kew. Still, a good many spots which do maintain an old-fashioned country appearance, in spite of encroaching trams and railways, are here divulged, with their various attractions, for the profit of the town-bred. Mr. Harper retains his sprightly, informative, but occasionally irritating manner. The main point is that he is really diligent in searching out quaint and historic things, though his flippancy is not a good gift. The ample collection of pictures alone is enough to commend the book.

Writing about the country has now grown fashionable, but it is by no means a recent art. Cobbett's 'Rural Rides,' in spite of his incessant political references, is an excellent book of the kind; and few modern writers have the ease and charm shown in *Field Paths and Green Lanes*, by Louis Jennings, which first appeared in 1877, but holds its own as a description of some of the Home Counties. Mr. Murray's latest edition (the fifth) is issued at a popular price with illustrations, and should not be neglected by the judicious traveller in England, who has usually much more to discover than he thinks.

Field-Path Rambles. Series 29. By Walker Miles. (R. E. Taylor & Sons.)—The twenty-ninth series of "Walker Miles's" pedestrian tours is quite up to the mark of its predecessors. It deals with the neighbourhood of Leith Hill and the tract between Dorking and Horsham. One can only admire the patience and devotion with which these walks are registered. So far as we have tested them from an intimate knowledge of the country, there is not a flaw in them. The series of books issued by Messrs. Taylor & Sons are certainly the most perfect we have ever come across, and should be in the pocket of every pedestrian in the regions dealt with. By the way, Friday's Street as a recurring place-name can hardly be corrupted from Frigedoeges treow (Freah's tree). The use of Street as a part of the name for other villages indicates rather a direct descent from a Roman origin.

Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co. send us a packet of their Guides. Those to *Paris*, *Holland*, and *Belgium* give all that can be expected within a compass of from 120 to 200 pages, an abundance of maps, a vocabulary of phrases, and a few blank pages for notes—a useful idea. So far as we have tested the volumes, we find them accurate in detail and judicious in their inclusions. The series of "Shilling Guide-Books," of which we have several before us concerning English centres, is well arranged, and amply illustrated with maps and plans on a good scale. *The Isle of Wight* is in its fifteenth edition; while *Cromer* is in a fifth, and *Brighton* in a sixth. We are glad to see that the Guides are being constantly revised.

A Book of the Pyrenees. By S. Baring-Gould. (Methuen.)—In this volume Mr. Baring-Gould makes another addition to the list, now fairly long, of his pleasant gossiping "books about places"—he expressly forbids us to call them guide-books. Like its predecessors, the new work contains a great deal of information, and is easily—almost too easily—written. A writer of our author's standing should not permit himself to talk about "a peasants," nor leave uncorrected a sentence like the following:—

"The kings of Navarre respected the privileges of the....republics, and did not interfere with

them, but sent a bailiff to administer justice in his name."

Careless proof-reading is apparent on many pages of the book—how else shall we account for "Baroque" and "roccocco"?—and, if Mr. Baring-Gould had not been writing in haste, he would hardly have told us that Bernadotte was adopted by Charles the Twelfth of Sweden or that he married "Eugénie" Clary. Apart from these blemishes, the book is one for which we may thank the author, whose long familiarity with the country of which he writes gives a pleasing touch of intimacy to his descriptions. Particularly good is the account of certain little-known Pyrenean valleys, and of the curious nest of miniature republics which, hidden in their recesses, survived alike the wars and massacres of the Middle Ages and the grasping diplomacy of a later time. The tale of Lourdes under Charlemagne and in the Hundred Years' War is interesting, and there are some attractive speculations on the origin of that mysterious proscribed race the Cagots. Mr. Baring-Gould argues plausibly in favour of his own solution of this problem. On the larger question of the part played by the "Iberian" race as "stock" of the population of Western Europe he appears to us to lay down the law with too little reserve; but several of his verdicts breathe the same reckless spirit as the pronouncement that "the Frenchman of to-day is at bottom an Iberian." Few will agree with him in placing Danton on the same moral level as Barrère (p. 188); the character of a monastic establishment can hardly be determined from a copy of satirical verses, as Mr. Baring-Gould determines that of St. Savin on the sole testimony of the Chevalier Bestin's witty couplet; and the gloss on Pope Leo XIII.'s indulgence granted in connexion with a chapel at Perpignan is a needlessly unkind attribution to that venerable statesman of fanatic mediæval sentiment.

Companions in the Sierra. By Charles Rudy. With an Introduction by R. B. Cunningham Graham. (John Lane.)—During the years that Don Casimiro has plodded at his desk in Madrid his only recreations have been the daily study of 'Don Quixote' and a weekly call on Doña Micaela. At last he awakens with the spring, revolts against domestic nagging, takes his first holiday, mounts on the ass Perico, and sets out in quest of liberty. The reader is inevitably reminded of Stevenson and Modestine, and Mr. Rudy cannot sustain the comparison. Don Casimiro's intention was to reach the highest mountain-peak, and "look down upon the world and pity it"; how far he succeeded it would be unfair to reveal. The allegory is too long drawn out, but the book contains some agreeable sketches of country life. One or two points are perplexing. Why are Don Casimiro's eyes blue on pp. 44 and 117, and grey on pp. 248 and 268? The author deals firmly with "Cervantes scholars"; but even these harmless drudges have their uses, and the least competent of them might have corrected the statement that Don Quixote made his "ever famous sally on a spring morn." Cervantes is frugal in the matter of dates, but, as it happens, he goes out of his way to note that Don Quixote's sally took place on one of the hottest days of July. Clearly Don Casimiro's reading was superficial.

It is not easy to classify Miss Elizabeth Champney's *Romance of the Italian Villas* (Putnam's Sons). Had it appeared without the preface and the supplementary chapter, we might have treated it as a volume of short stories having a more or less historical

background; but these additions to the thirteen sketches which form the body of the book seem to ask for a different estimate. The work, which is constructed on the lines previously followed by Miss Champney in dealing with the feudal castles of France and other romance-haunted buildings, will not take high rank either as a collection of tales or a literary guide-book. The style is undistinguished, and the author's version of the histories attaching to the villas of which she writes is tame and undramatic, even where her subjects, as in the legends of Vittoria Accoramboni and Bianca Capello, provide splendid material for drama. We prefer these legends in their original shape or—as far as the White Devil is concerned—in that employed by Webster. But, since there are many persons who like to take even their romance of history in a diluted form, Miss Champney's mildly agreeable volume will doubtless find plenty of readers.

My Life as an Indian. By J. W. Schultz. (John Murray.)—A prefatory note by Mr. G. B. Grinnell, himself an authority on Indian life, testifies to the veracity of Mr. Schultz's narrative. It is not an effort in fiction. The author did live among the Blackfeet for years, and in days when the Indians were not quite the tame savages they are now. So far as we can make out, Mr. Schultz's residence antedated the seventies. The scene is the upper reaches of the Missouri, in the region where later occurred the terrible massacre of the Marias in 1870 by white troops under one Col. Baker. Mr. Schultz made his friends among the traders and half-breeds and Indians of this district, and threw himself into the wild life with heartiness. He assisted an Indian to carry off his sweetheart from the enemy's camp. He hunted buffaloes at a time when buffaloes abounded. He married an Indian wife, who figures as a central personage in the book. Indeed, the most interesting part of the narrative is not the account of wild life and hunting, which have been more or less fully and accurately recorded before, but the insight given into Indian domestic ways and the psychology of the squaw. Nāt-ah'-ki, taken almost, it seems, haphazard to wife, turns under the author's pen into an interesting and lovable creature. We do not gather how many years are covered in the narrative, but we find some talk of X-rays in the last chapter, which would make Mr. Schultz's residence a long affair. And we end with the death of Nāt-ah'-ki—pathetically and simply. The value of the book is its record of a state of society which has now passed. The illustrations from photographs are interesting.

SHORT STORIES.

Ghetto Comedies. By Israel Zangwill. (Heinemann.)—The combination effected in Mr. Zangwill's personality by temperament and reason is interesting. He began as a humorist, proceeded as a serious novelist, and has developed into a pamphleteer. We cannot think this last stage will be permanent. From the period devoted to his work as a novelist Mr. Zangwill has borrowed his literary equipment, and now the artist and now the polemist rises uppermost in his work. These short tales are all devoted to unveiling the Ghetto. They are by no means comedies, save in a very large and liberal sense; and inasmuch as they frequently touch important problems, they might be more fittingly described. But we must conceive Mr. Zangwill regarding his theme with some cynicism, if with a good

deal of enthusiasm. That makes the temperamental conflict of which we have spoken so odd and interesting. One would say that this essentially Jewish writer held himself remote and dispassionate, laughed at the irony of fate, and was even at times without sympathy. On the other hand, we know that he is a zealot, and the founder of an organization which has a possible dream for its realization. Frankly, we prefer him when the artist is uppermost; but he is always interesting. Sometimes, as in the account of the persecution of a Jew by Jewish Sabbatarians in Sudminster, he seems to aim simply at amusement; and then we are in doubt. Was there not, after all, something intended in that comedy? Is there not a lesson for his racial colleagues latent under the laughter? When he is plainly propagandist, as in the last tale of a pogrom, he says hard things. And often he is in despair. Has he any hope of the movement he champions? one asks oneself; and the reply is ambiguous. Does he advocate Anglicization as a remedy for the Jewish trouble? And again the answer is dubious. He does not answer anything. He leaves the problems, the difficulties, in the air. As we say, he seems most of all to give up the riddle. As an artist, this is nothing against him. One does not require art to give solutions. But as the President of the Jewish Territorial Organization? In any case, we are grateful to him for a book of interesting stories, which give his readers problems to ponder—and some, maybe, also reason for despair.

Short Cruises. By W. W. Jacobs. (Hurst & Blackett.)—Mr. Jacobs here presents the public with another dozen of the short stories which have made his name, and the book has some eight-and-thirty of the pictures that are specially associated with this author's vein in story-writing. But, if we are unable to find any trace of a new departure here, it is fair to add that there is no deterioration. The chuckles come at the appointed time; the humour does not fail. The reader may feel that Mr. Jacobs would be well advised to give his powers a little more scope by occasionally tackling a new order of situation, a different type of character; but, however closely the author adheres to his one tried vein of humour, he remains funny in it, and that, for the average reader, must always be the main point. To be frank, the sailors we meet with in these pages—at all events, where they are deep-water sailors—are not in the least the real thing; but they are much more amusing than the real thing is wont to be, and so we welcome their reappearance.

To the Credit of the Sea. By Lawrence Mott. (Harper & Brothers.)—The author of the eight tales which make up this volume has clearly a widely comprehensive knowledge of the wilder forms of life in British North America, both ashore and afloat. His previous work has shown remarkable intimacy with the life of the trapper and hunter in the Northern wilds. This book, as its title denotes, is concerned entirely with the sea, and with those who wrest their livelihood therefrom. 'The Best Man out of Labrador' is the title of one of the stories, and would almost stand for any of them, since they all deal with the same group of characters, and the "best man" referred to figures in each of them. The book forms an excellent study of a certain fine type of man—a type now rare in England, but well known in our oldest colony, and coming from good West of England stock. There are no braver, better sailors in the world than these

Labrador and Newfoundland fisherfolk, and their hardihood and endurance, on the rock-bound shores of their adopted land, are almost superhuman, from the sophisticated point of view. We are glad to recommend this book as the best its author has produced.

A Mirror of Shalott. By Robert Hugh Benson. (Pitman & Sons.)—These stories appeared in Roman Catholic journals, and are inspired by Roman Catholic ideals. It is difficult for other than this special audience to follow them with intelligence or even with sympathy. The general idea is outlined by the words of the Monsignor in the prologue. Canon Maxwell considers that this faith gives him all essential knowledge of the spiritual world, but recognizes that other things go on there which "have nothing particular to do with me." He does not, therefore, demand any explanation, but only wishes to register these things. Probably Mr. Benson would not claim that the supernatural events here recorded are true. If so, we think he would have indicated as much in a prefatory note. We must take them, accordingly, as frank efforts of the imagination, and we should be the more willing to do so if they had not so ecclesiastical a bias. Round the fire in a presbytery in Rome he congregates some priests and himself, "a layman," who nevertheless boasts his own name; and the conversation, rambling on to modern miracles, gets fixed on supernatural events. Each priest tells his tale, and the book ends with the layman's tale. We cannot say that any of the stories are out of the way or have special interest. There is one that suggests a better capacity on Mr. Benson's part as a writer than anything else we have read from his pen. It is illusive, but maintains an atmosphere, and its subject is the contest with an evil spirit. This is less sectarian in tone than the others. The layman's tale is so flat that it is possibly the embodiment of something that the author really experienced. All these good priests, headed by Monsignor, profess themselves agnostics "outside the Deposit of Faith." Perhaps it is wise for a critic also to follow their illustrious example.

The Lonesome Trail. by John G. Neihardt (John Lane), consists of a score of short stories of adventure and wild life, which have appeared in different American magazines. They have good workmanship in them; strength of incident and feeling, and no padding. The author has more feeling for style than usually falls to the man who knows the extreme limits of civilization.

The Passing of the Third Floor Back, and other Stories. By J. K. Jerome. (Hurst & Blackett.)—Out of these half dozen short stories the one that gives its title to the book is without doubt the best—in fact, is the one that is most worthy of its author. Even in this the moral seems rather transitory, as the last words of the better-self impersonation of Mrs. Penny-cherry's boarding-house are: "Now come to the door with me. Leave-takings are but wasted sadness. Let me pass out quietly. Close the door softly behind me." For the remaining stories it may be said that with some other name on the title-page they would better pass muster. In the second Mr. Jerome assumes that human nature does not alter after the age of twenty-one—in other words, that we gain nothing by experience, to which we cannot agree. The third has a somewhat similar theme. The fourth seems to wish to inculcate the doctrine that contrasts are necessary if a man's goodness is to be properly appreciated by his wife. The fifth would have us believe

that forgiveness is easily obtained from the population of a village. The sixth is finer than the preceding four, narrating the death of a hero in the guise of a traitor.

By the Barrow River, and other Stories. By Edmund Leamy. (Dublin, Sealy, Bryers & Walker.)—This is a posthumous collection of short stories, reprinted for the most part, as Mrs. Hinkson's preface informs us, from Irish journals, and intended primarily for an Irish public. Several of them contain an element of the supernatural; others are, in a measure, historical, and deal with '98 or the adventures of the Irish Brigade in Spain, or with that more remote and indefinite past which the Celtic revival has brought into vogue as a background for fiction. The writing is frequently dramatic and picturesque, but shows no particular originality.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. HORACE MARSHALL & SON publish *New Canada and the New Canadians*, by Mr. H. A. Kennedy, with a Preface by Lord Strathcona. The object of the volume is laudable, namely, to make the prairie provinces of the Dominion known to intending emigrants; and the author, who has already written upon Canadian history, is competent, while the result in the present volume is sound and defies criticism. The book is not a dry account of agricultural possibilities, but is of some interest to the general reader.

A Summary of the Literatures of Modern Europe (England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain) from the Origins to 1400. Compiled and arranged by Marian Edwardes. (Dent & Co.)—This well-planned volume will be useful not only to beginners, but also to advanced students who depend mainly on their own libraries. Miss Edwardes indicates in chronological order the chief monuments in the literatures with which she is concerned, summarizes the different theories to which they have given rise, and adds a brief bibliography. The compilation is creditable to her industry, and, on the whole, the work is not incompetently done; but it has the almost inevitable defects of a first attempt, and is capable of improvement in details. It is substantially correct to say (p. 292) that the 'Entrée de Spagne' is by a native of Padua (who, by the way, has been identified—rightly or wrongly—as a certain Minocchio); but it should be noted either here or on p. 404 that the last 131 lines are by Niccolò da Verona. We have observed many other statements which are too positive in form. It is asserted (p. 172), for instance, that "Basin, the robber, figures in a later poem of 'Jehan de Lanson,'" and no doubt the authority of Gaston Paris might be (but is not) quoted in favour of this view; still, the fact is not established, and the identification is disputed by M. Couraye du Parc in an able contribution to the 'Mélanges Julien Havet.' 'Doon de Nanteuil' is not inaccurately described as a "lost poem" (p. 175); the bulk of it is certainly lost at present, but 230 verses have survived, and are printed in the thirteenth volume of *Romania*.

In referring to works which have been printed more than once it would be advisable to give the latest, best, and most accessible editions. Zumbini's study on the 'Ninfale fiesolano' is duly mentioned as having appeared in 1884; it would have been preferable to quote the revised and enlarged issue of 1896. It is hardly worth while to note (p. 476) that Risco's 'La Castilla y el más famoso Castellano' was published in

1792, for this edition is inaccessible to most students; it would be more practical to give Malo de Molina's reprint (1857). So, again, for the text of the 'Crónica rimada' (p. 479), it is almost idle to recommend "Ed. F. Wolf, *Jahrbücher der Literatur*, vol. xvi." We may point out that it was François Michel (not Ferdinand Wolf) who edited the 'Crónica rimada' in the *Anzeige-Blatt für Wissenschaft und Kunst* appended to the December number of the *Jahrbücher der Literatur* for 1846; but it is almost impossible to obtain a copy of this publication. Fortunately Michel's text has been reprinted by Agustín Durán in the 'Biblioteca de Autores Españoles,' vol. xvi. pp. 651-664.

Errors of fact are commendably rare; yet the date attached to the text of Ristoro d'Arezzo recommended on p. 429 points to some confusion of Narducci with Camerini. Petrarch's 'Spirto gentil' is not a sonnet (p. 452), but a *canzone*. It is difficult to see how the character of primitive Spanish poetry can be gathered from the 'Cancionero de Baena' (p. 473); this is mainly a collection of verses by courtly writers—some of them Galicians who use their native language—and the artificial tone of these lyrics, dating from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, is singularly unlike the vigorous simplicity of early "popular" compositions. The reference to the 'Crónica del moro Rasis' (p. 489) implies a complete misunderstanding of the facts: this chronicle is nothing more than a translation (based upon an earlier Portuguese rendering by a certain Muhammad and Gil Pérez) of Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Rāzī's history of Spain. The fifth section of the book is the least satisfactory; the presence of such exotic forms as "Chimène" (p. 476) and "Rodrigue" (p. 479) inclines us to think that Miss Edwardes has relied too much on Puymaigre. Had she consulted the French version of the second work given in her list of special authorities (p. 470), she would have avoided several mistakes, and found new bibliographical material.

It is hard to decide what to include, and what to leave out, in a work of this kind; but in the majority of cases Miss Edwardes's choice is judicious. We are scarcely surprised at finding no reference on p. 171 to Scheler's edition of the fragments of the 'Reine Sebile'; but the following omissions should be remedied: p. 153, Stengel's edition of 'Galien le Restoré,' published in 1890; p. 168, R. Renier's 'Ricerche sulla leggenda di Uggeri il Danese in Francia,' and O. Rohnström's 'Étude sur Jean Bodel'; p. 394, F. Novati's 'Le Origine'; p. 404, Cesare De Lollis's monograph on Sordello; p. 459, Egidio Gorra's study of 'Il Pecorone'; p. 479, G. Baist's diplomatic edition of the 'Misterio de los Reyes Magos.'

In spite of these defects, and others which we have not space to note, the compilation is distinctly serviceable. With careful revision it might be made indispensable; but the revision of each section should be entrusted to an expert.

Mr. Poskitt, by J. S. Fletcher (Eveleigh Nash), is a collection of country sketches, having for their connecting link the personality of "Mr. Poskitt," the prosperous ex-farmer. Mr. Fletcher has always shown himself a notable observer of rustic life and character, and the pictures which he gives of Yorkshire ways and customs are no less successful in this instance than before. Mr. Poskitt is a fine type of old-fashioned British farmer, and an altogether delightful creation, with his happy optimism (an unusual trait in farmers), his dry humour,

and the respect and confidence with which he not unnaturally inspires his neighbours. He tells the history of his long-ago courtship of his "Lyddy owd love," and, encouraged by his own unfailing happiness, he endeavours to choose a wife for an elderly friend, and is surprised to find this a much less simple matter. Upon another occasion he successfully organizes an old-fashioned cricket match for himself and his contemporaries, at which each player is to wear the dress of his youth.

Reed Anthony, Cowman: an Autobiography. By Andy Adams. (Constable.)—There is no suggestion about this book that it is a piece of fiction. The title-page describes it as an autobiography, and it certainly reads like one, from first to last. It is written throughout in the first person, and the opening sentence tells us that the writer has spent his entire life with cattle. The narrator saw four years' service with the Confederate army during the war between North and South; but even then his work was among cattle, as he was attached to the commissariat department. From that time onward his life was devoted to the buying and selling, the herding and driving of cattle, through all the great grazing ranges of Texas. It was a strenuous, adventurous life, and the business-like record of it contained in these pages makes good reading of its kind. There is no characterization in the book, but, on the other hand, there is hardly a page without its incident, and the stress and bustle of a hard-working, speculative, enterprising life animate the whole of it. This autobiography may fairly be called a minor history of cattle-ranching in Texas during the latter half of last century.

The Scots Peerage. Vol. IV. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul. (Edinburgh, David Douglas.)—This volume, which is somewhat slimmer than its predecessors, contains an account of the Scottish nobility from Fife to Hyndford (and we must not forget to commend the simple style in which the last article is written). Perhaps the most important pedigrees it includes are those of the families of Forbes, Lord Forbes; Gray, Lord Gray; Stewart, Earl of Galloway; Ogilvy, Earl of Findlater; Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton; Ruthven, Earl of Gowrie; Gordon, Marquess of Huntly; and Home, Earl of Home. In addition we have here accounts of Maxwell, Forrester, Ramsays, and Carmichaels *inter alios*, and the peerages held by them, the histories of which, if less famous than those of the greater families, are sometimes full of interest. With each volume the Peerage gains in value and uniformity of style, but we are still at a loss to understand why *carte blanche* has apparently been given to some writers (e.g., in 'Boyle, Earl of Glasgow') to enumerate every junior scion in the family of which they treat, whereas in other articles they are ruthlessly excluded, thus omitting from the Hopetoun family a distinguished cadet like Lord Justice Clerk Hope. The book contains many things one would like to comment on. We find, for instance, under Forbes, a new note on the divorce of Lady Margaret Gordon, which is of interest from the legend of her son "Brother Archangel." The biography of the Earl of Forth and Brentford assigns to him a third wife, whose name is still unknown; and it is (under 'Galloway') held to be proved that Sir William Stewart de Jedworth was younger brother of Sir John Stewart of Darnley.

The account of the title of Gray will be found of genealogical value, yet we should

like more proof that the third wife of Andrew second Lord Gray, was the widow of his nephew Robert, second Lord Lyle. In the pedigree of Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton, the line is traced back to Walter FitzGilbert, who from King Edward I. received the grant of lands in Fife called by the fearful transcription of "Ughtrotherrestrother." The biographical notice of the Regent Arran is most instructive, bearing as it does upon his curious family relationships. In more modern times we are treated in the same article to an account of the matrimonial complications of Lord Anne Hamilton, which hitherto we knew only from dubious contemporary gossip; and we notice that to Lord Archibald Hamilton are allotted two wives only, instead of the three he enjoyed according to Chester's 'Westminster Abbey Registers.' We regret that the early history of the Hope family and its connexion with the Low Countries has been so little elucidated. The account of Bothwell, Lord Holyroodhouse, gives the names of relatives of Adam, Bishop of Orkney, who are not generally known even to students of Queen Mary's time. The pedigree of Home, Earl of Home, will be very welcome as a contribution to Border history. Under 'Huntly' we are sorry to find that no more is added to our knowledge of the life of the princess Lady Annabella Stuart, who was one of the wives of the polygamous second Earl of Huntly; and we are indeed only told casually (in the life of the third Earl) that she was divorced in 1492. The wives of the early Lords Huntly present many difficulties, however, and we are grateful for this account of the family, though we think that more might perhaps have been made of the religious connexion of the Roman Catholic house of Gordon with France and the doings of their family in Poland.

A Glossary of Ancient Words. Compiled by Arthur Betts. (Stevens & Sons.)—Why the compiler of this work has called it a 'Glossary' is not particularly clear from a perusal of the first instalment, which deals with the letter A. This 'Glossary' is in fact a collection of extracts from a number of venerable law dictionaries and legal treatises, chiefly in Latin, and does not afford the student any further assistance than the choice between several archaic and frequently conflicting definitions of terms which have been arbitrarily selected, and are in some cases apocryphal. Thus more than a column in folio is devoted to the word *Abishersing* (otherwise *Miskering*), and the reader is left to wonder whether this spurious term is not merely an unintelligent form (and wrong exposition) of *Miskening*. Much more space is wasted on worthless interpretations of such terms as *Aid*, *Alba Firma*, and *Ancient Demesne*, about the nature of which we are beginning to have some true perception. Moreover, the references given by the ancient writers cited by Mr. Betts are necessarily as archaic as their definitions. Thus we find the 'Dialogus de Seccario' described as a MS. treatise by Gervasius Tilburiensis preserved in the Black Book of the Exchequer. It is only fair to mention that Mr. Betts, in his ingenuous Preface, has given his reasons for preferring this system of reproduction. "Quotation," he thinks, "is better than translation," for "the work may be consulted by other than English-speaking people." The compiler's resolution may be magnanimous, but is hardly scholarly.

MR. VERNON STALEY'S *Richard Hooker*, the first of the "Great Churchmen Series," which comes to us from Messrs. Masters & Co., is a fairly successful compilation, with

good illustrations. The volume is made up almost entirely of quotations, for the author seems but little inclined to write in his own words. He quotes Wakeman as an authority, but ignores Creighton and Mr. Frere in regard to the Elizabethan settlement. It would have been better if he had given a short readable account of the argument of the 'Ecclesiastical Polity,' instead of merely reprinting the analysis of its contents. The present book is clearly not intended for persons who already know anything of the subject, but even so it is strange to find no mention made of that theory of the Church as the nation on its ecclesiastical side which unites Hooker with Lutheran divines, and separates him from the thought of our own day. Something ought surely to have been said on the subject of the original compact, and Hooker's use of the theory. Nor does it argue wisdom to speak of Zwinglius. There is little that is illuminating in Mr. Staley's pages, but for the ordinary reader we dare say it will serve.

MESSRS. A. & F. DENNY'S *List of Six-penny Books* for 1907, which has just appeared, is now regarded as the annual reference catalogue to this class of publication. It contains virtually all the titles of those obtainable at the time of going to press. This year there are no fewer than 400 new titles recorded, and many of the books are wonderful in view of their price.

JOSEPH KNIGHT.

IT did not seem as if the well-loved veteran, who passed away on Sunday last in his seventy-ninth year, after being laid up in his house for some weeks, that miracle of lasting youth and nimble wit, Joseph Knight, ever could leave us. He had risen often, with his buoyant temperament, above serious attacks of illness; he had long survived most of his early contemporaries, yet won year by year such troops of friends among the younger (who admired, but hardly rivalled, his freshness at three score and ten) that he remained to the end a radiating force. He was never in any danger of living, after his flame lacked oil,

to be snuffed.

Of younger spirits, whose apprehensive senses
All but new things disdain.

He could boast, like Johnson, that there was nothing of the old man in his conversation. His intellect was one of the most alert of his long day. Greatly learned in letters, he was not, like the average savant, "un peu cadavre." Physically he was one of the finest men of his time, and he had not only the will to live, but also supreme enjoyment in living. His full nature spent itself largely in channels which do not secure the praise of the biographer, but, to borrow the phrase of a great novelist, the effect of his being on those around him was "incalculably diffusive"; he did good to all who knew him. He shone as a scholar among men of the world, a man of the world among scholars. Keenly interested in life, and gifted with a speculative temperament, he had many adventures, gay and grave, the strangest of which was a near escape from being drowned in a railway carriage held up in the Arthington tunnel, near Leeds. "Militavi non sine gloria," one of his book-plates said truly. He lost at least two lucrative appointments of which he seemed certain, but he did not think that his life could have been happier than it was, which is surely a splendid acknowledgment of real success. Sometimes he regretted

that he had not devoted more time to book-writing, though his work in this way was considerable; but the literary cant that books are the only satisfactory means of expression was never better rebuked than in his career. He was a true and natural exponent of sweetness and light: the eminent often give us the latter without the former, but to be with him was at once a pleasure and a liberal education.

He was a Yorkshireman, and, being engaged in his father's business as a cloth-worker, did not feel justified for some years in leaving it, though he always had pronounced literary leanings. Oddly enough, as a boy he was taken away from his first school, and allowed to roam free among fields and books for a considerable period, because he had organic disease of the heart and could not live more than a year or two! At this period he laid the foundations of that extensive erudition which, in combination with a memory equal to any I have known, made him a ready man and a felicitous quoter. In whimsical practice of this sort he had a deftness which belongs to an earlier time, when literature was a vivid and ever-present delight, and wits instead of plutocrats ruled the town. I will give but one example of many. Meeting Mr. Rider Haggard at the time when his South African story 'Jess' was much talked of, he at once adapted 'Othello' :—

If I do prove him Haggard,
Though that his Jess's were my dear heart-strings,
I'd whistle him off.

The manner of his coming to London was curious, like much in his life. He was on a jury, and his questions were so striking that he was told that he ought at once to take to the bar. He duly became a barrister, and a joyous denizen of the Temple; but again he was led by chance to take up the business of the rest of his life—criticism. I may note, here, however, that he later received the very unusual compliment to his personal charm of a proposal to make him a Bencher of his Inn. This he declined, with his usual good sense, as he did not think that such a distinction should be conferred on other than a practising lawyer.

The chance I have just referred to was his meeting with Mr. John Morley, who shared his freedom in religious opinion, and invited him to write on the drama in *The Pall Mall Gazette*. The same pair took a predominant part in writing *The Literary Gazette*, later *The Parthenon*. Knight was a diligent compiler of commonplace books, and an assiduous collector of volumes which soon became a fine library; and his wide knowledge and excellent taste made him a model reviewer. In judging poetry he was at his best, and possessed many works of poets which were rare in the sixties and seventies. In other lines also he wrote with distinction. He got, for instance, special praise and a special price from Froude for an article of his in *Fraser's Magazine* on religious movements in Spain at the time of the Inquisition. He wrote himself some excellent sonnets, one of which, on 'Love's Martyrdom,'

Sweet—we will hold to Love for Love's sweet sake,
will be found in 'Sonnets of the Century,'
edited and arranged by William Sharp. He joined the staff of *The Athenæum* in 1861, being responsible for the whole of the drama from then till now, as well as many reviews in literature. He noticed many of Tennyson's volumes. Lord Houghton told him that he would give some years of his life to know and kill the man who reviewed him in *The Athenæum* (April 1st, 1876). His collected 'Poetical Works' were described as "a little above the bards who celebrate domestic affections and household incidents."

At his best he approaches Procter, at his worst he subsides to the level of Eliza Cook." The recipient of this threat was the culprit, but remained unknown and unscathed.

Knight had been till quite recently dramatic critic for both *The Globe* and *The Daily Graphic*. At a much earlier period he wrote articles on plays for *The Sunday Times* which were eagerly read all over London. I have heard him say that one of our leading dramatists got his idea of writing for the stage from these very articles, and often urged him to reprint them. A change of proprietorship in the paper led to Knight's disappearance. He carried, he told me, some two thousand subscribers with him. An article of his in the same paper on 'The Defence of Guenevere' did much to make the reputation of William Morris as a poet, and sold out, I believe, an entire edition of the book.

Knight had an unusual knowledge of the Tudor drama, and would have edited plays for the Clarendon Press, but for the fact that he was not a University man. Sir T. Duffus Hardy said that his books of extracts constituted a claim that no one could neglect, but in those days the absence of a degree was a fatal bar to recognition.

He contributed a good many articles to the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' chiefly on actors, being most proud of his accounts of Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Newcastle and Colley Cibber. He wrote occasionally in French for *Le Livre*, and his copy of his friend D. G. Rossetti's poems contains one of Rossetti's latest letters, expressing warm thanks for the eloquent recognition Knight gave him in that publication. For some time the gossipy chronicle of "Sylvanus Urban" in *The Gentleman's Magazine* came from his pen.

Of plays he was an excellent judge, and I have known him time after time prophesy accurately the run of a piece. The single achievement of which he was most proud was his prominent part in bringing over the actors of the Comédie Française to London in 1871, a venture at that time unexampled, but successful, thanks to his untiring organization. His 'Theatrical Notes' from this journal (1874-9) were reprinted by the firm of Lawrence & Bullen in 1893, with an excellent portrait; but the book was too large in size and too expensive to be a success. His book on 'David Garrick' (Kegan Paul, 1894) is full of sound and discriminating criticism. He wrote further a 'Life of Rossetti' in the 'Great Writers' Series (Walter Scott, 1887), which is brief, but admirable in its recognition and defence of the poet-painter whom he numbered among his friends. All these books were written in the lively and essentially personal style which could not be easily mistaken for any other man's work. No one made a point with more delicate grace, or teased with more delicate innuendo, than Joseph Knight. He had a great range of adjective, which was occasionally the subject of friendly ridicule among his fellow-critics. They, however, often laughed at his adjectives and—adopted them. Of late the habit of inverting the ordinary arrangement of a sentence had grown upon him until it became a fault.

A review in *The Outlook* for May 28th, 1898, of the 'Life of W. G. Wills,' gives a good example of his benefactions. Wills had just come to London, lacking alike money and friends :—

"His first friend and visitor was one whose right hand is not suffered to know what his left hand does in deeds and words of kindness. It was Mr. Joseph Knight. 'Shortly after they became acquainted Mr. Knight went to call upon him at Clifford's Inn, and had an intuition that his friend

was hungry. He asked him to come and have dinner with him at Carr's restaurant, and the great readiness with which he consented showed Mr. Knight that he had made a shrewd guess. Wills, the story goes on, said nothing at the time; but four years after he said to a common friend, 'There's the man who gave me a dinner when I hadn't one.' Mr. Knight is still giving dinners and kindnesses in a hundred ways to those who want it—*vir doctissimus et dilectissimus*. And, presently, through this medium, Wills had other friends—Swinburne and Rossetti, Ford Madox Brown, Herman Vezin, William Morris, all the old set which met at Dr. Marston's Sunday evening parties.

There can, I think, be little doubt that Knight was the most clubbable man in London. A brilliant but now forgotten coterie was that of the 'Decemviri,' founded by our Bohemian contributor Purnell, and including Knight, Whistler, R. E. Francillon, and Sir B. W. Richardson. At the Arundel in former days, earlier still at Evans's, and for many years up till the present day at the Garrick and the Beefsteak, Knight was the most desired of companions, a tireless promoter of good cheer and good talk. He could say with Johnson, "Boys, who's for a frisk?" and, "in joyous contempt of sleep," outstay the youngest and strongest of the party. On such occasions ("noctes cenaeque Deorum") he carried all before him with his irresistible verve and gaiety, and, being always the most gracious and kindly of gentlemen, he never had any real occasion to regret (as he sometimes would) the freedom with which his tongue had wagged on the night before. Once, on the occasion of a birthday party, he kept a number of men of very different tastes and habits—some of whom had not met before—at one table for eight hours at a stretch. His unobtrusive tact, his confiding "Please, understand me here a little," with a hand on the shoulder, would smooth away any difficulties or disagreements. He was almost the last of cultivated Bohemians, and he was certainly the fittest of all to survive. There was never anything common about him, and Rabelaisian talk from him came without offence. A singular tribute to his popularity was a dinner given to him on June 4th, 1905, by a representative gathering of actors, with Henry Irving in the chair, which ended in an unconventional and warm expression of affection. This was the first time, as he said, that the sheep had entertained the wolf. In private life he was always refusing invitations, presents, and other tributes to his popularity.

With all his kindness he was, however, firmly independent, resolute in not giving way to popular sentiment or ingenuous bribery. He was a master of storytelling, introducing a natural and ready polish of detail without that deliberation which sometimes spoils the best professors of that art, Americans. As an after-dinner speaker he was always witty, always dangerously apt in reply. One such occasion may be recalled. The Lyceum had been producing popular pieces of little merit, which were unsatisfactory to the critics. A well-known after-dinner speaker, interested, I believe, in the venture, had suggested that the said critics, being useless, should be shot when they came out of the theatre. Knight rose and replied that they should doubtless be shot, but his friend was a barrister, and should know that torture was mediæval; so he would appreciate the amendment that the critics should be shot before they entered the theatre.

But marked as was his aptitude for pleasing others and himself in good company, I should do wrong if I did not place first his delight in intellectual things.

Scholarship he reverenced above all, and the world of ideas was ever present before him. He took especial pleasure as editor of *Notes and Queries* in what he called "good men," i.e., men whose views in letters were founded on real knowledge and taste. He knew so much himself that his standard was high, but he gave generous and unstinted admiration where it was deserved. No man showed less professional jealousy, or was readier to give from his store of knowledge and counsel to others. He was full of generous emotion, and readily moved at all times by fine poetry.

I have spoken of his memory: it was on a scale as extensive as his library. Few, one may safely say, in London or elsewhere, could quote at length poetry so diverse as Prior's 'Solomon,' Blair's 'Grave,' Prowse's 'City of Prague,' 'Paradise Lost,' and Aldrich's 'Cloth of Gold.' His favourite author was Milton.

The end of life he viewed with singular serenity. He did not think much of the loss of the pleasure and warmth to which he largely contributed, but rather of Milton's question, which he was fond of quoting:—

For who would lose,
Though full of pain, this intellectual being,
These thoughts that wander through eternity?

It was this love of intellectual things that made him rejoice in the high pressure of London. He loved the country and all its beauty, but he needed no holidays; his was the happy temperament which finds refreshment and interest at every turn. He had his moments of depression, but they cannot be considered in view of his steady gift for cheering himself and everybody else. "Nec sibi, nec aliis molestus," is on the negative side his true epitaph. His friends well know his remarkable and positive virtues. There is no need here of lapidary lies: he is gone, and has not left his equal. "Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus tam cari capit?"

V. R.

NOTES FROM CAMBRIDGE.

It is difficult to analyze one's feelings at the end of a May term. In some senses it is the most exhausting period in the academic year. Every excitement is crowded into a short week—races and dances, college concerts and bump suppers, supply the light side of Cambridge; and the appearance of Tripos lists reminds us of the fact that "life is real, life is earnest." Friends appear on all sides, and one realizes how popular it is possible to be when people come from the ends of the earth to be fed and danced and entertained at the University. The transformation comes with dramatic suddenness. The last cab bears the jaded damsels stationwards, the last undergraduate departs, and the world is, so to speak, left "to darkness and to me." Cambridge is no more a joyous centre: it is again the capital of a fenny county, and the aromas which characterize the Long Vacation begin to be perceptible.

It has not, so far as I can judge, been a very interesting term. The first Sunday was marked by a sermon from the Bishop of London, who drew, as usual, an immense concourse to St. Mary's. His lordship wisely abstained from the usual academic effort, and spoke plainly and straightforwardly to the undergraduates, and all were agreed that they had seldom heard a better sermon. He only recommended one book, which promptly appeared in a shilling edition with his lordship's imprimatur in words displaying a knowledge of the sex

equal to that of the famous Baron de Barbe Azure: "No man should omit to read it, and no woman should read all." Not having bought the work in question, I am unable to quote with accuracy.

When we came up, every one was delighted to hear that Dr. Cunningham had been made Archdeacon of Ely. It was a wise appointment of the Bishop's, for the University, diocese, and town were equally pleased. To lose Dr. Cunningham would be a severe blow to all three, and it is excellent to find him retained in Cambridge in an office of dignity and usefulness. The "craft" had additional reason to felicitate itself, as the new archdeacon was also appointed Grand Chaplain of England by the Duke of Connaught, his colleague being Dr. Foakes Jackson. The University lodges can consequently boast that they have the two G.C.'s of the year.

It is difficult to remember what happened in the crowded six weeks which made up the term, and as I turn over the pages of the Cambridge pocket diary I notice that every day was marked by the rising and setting of the sun and by some syndicate or board meeting. But, alas! the term was also marked by two resignations and two deaths of notable men. Prof. Liveing has occupied since 1861 the Chair of Chemistry which he is about to vacate, and did much good work in the days when Science was claiming its legitimate place among the studies of the University. Unlike his colleague, the Professor of Natural Experimental Philosophy, Prof. Liveing has done most of his work in Cambridge. As the 'Calendar' remarks, "great latitude is allowed to the Jacksonian Professor in the choice of the subjects of his lectures"—a latitude apparently extended to place in the mind of Sir James Dewar, who, like the Christy minstrels of yore, prefers to perform in London, though, mindful of his duty to Cambridge, he seldom omits an opportunity of denouncing its abuses and shortcomings.

Dr. Alexander Hill is also leaving Downing College, of which he has been Master since 1888. At one time he endeavoured to transform the institution into a college for research, but did not meet with much sympathy from the existing society. The Master will be regretted by many friends in the University. In Prof. Newton we have lost a courtly gentleman, an eminent zoologist, and a charming companion. Long associated with the small, but singularly pleasant society of Magdalene College, his presence and hospitality will be widely missed. Like many another distinguished man of his generation in Cambridge, Prof. Newton was an East Anglian. His gift of his collections to the University is a fitting reminiscence of his love of his Alma Mater. Dr. Routh was even more widely known; and in him we have lost the last of the great "coaches." The maker of Senior Wranglers lived a strenuous life, marked by a beautiful simplicity of character. A more modest man than the great teacher seldom existed. His house was always open to his friends, and Mrs. Routh is endeared to Cambridge society by her kindness and hospitality. It is to be regretted that the reform in the Mathematical Tripos did not take place a year later, as the proposed changes caused Dr. Routh much pain in his declining days. Every Cambridge mathematician seemed to be at his funeral; but I was rather surprised that more did not come from outside to the ceremony. Many a man eating the bread of (comparative) idleness in a snug berth owes his position to the lucid teaching of Dr. Routh.

The only controversies which ruffled the surface of Cambridge life were about the Slade Professorship and the Modern Languages Tripos. Neither was particularly interesting, and in both cases the non-placet party were defeated. So far as one who was neither interested nor informed as to the merits of the modern languages controversy can judge, some of the good old official Liberals were much perturbed at the idea of subjects being introduced into the Tripos which might conceivably be useful to any one living on this planet. It was considered a great concession to the spirit of the age to allow men at Cambridge to study such modern developments of human speech as Meso-Gothic and Provencal, since one possibly might meet a Meso-goth or a troubadour in the next world. When it was proposed to encourage men to be able to address the living, a protest was made; but the Senate, which has its phases of enlightenment, refused to listen.

Various honorary degrees were given this term, notably to Prince Fushimi, a royal Japanese warrior, who looked, I fancy, a little scared at the sight of the University Volunteers; and our pacific Prime Minister, who received a fairly warm welcome from the undergraduates. Their favourite, however, was Lord Milner, who was welcomed with the warmest demonstrations of enthusiasm. The new Chancellor of Oxford was also well received. The King of Siam has had his degree given him in London at Devonshire House, much to the disgust of our purists, who see a dangerous precedent in conferring degrees outside the Senate House.

There was an unusually good entry for the Little Go which is just finished, and there is a prospect of an even larger number coming into residence next term than last October, when a record was made. The question of licensing more lodgings, or rather of discovering them, is exercising the mind of the authorities.

The new *Oxford and Cambridge Review* appeared somewhat late in the term; and I confess that the first number did not fulfil my expectations. The Cambridge writers were Mr. A. C. Benson, who apologized for that pessimism which clouds his inner life, but does not prevent his being the best of company; and Drs. Verrall, Cunningham, and Foakes-Jackson. The last two wrote on the Poll men and athletics respectively, and showed perhaps more versatility than profound acquaintance with their subjects.

J.

A SECRET HISTORY OF THE OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

Newbuildings Place, Sussex, June 23, 1907.

YOUR notice of my book, while a perfectly fair criticism of it, raises a point of literary morality which needs from me, I think, an answer. You blame me for publishing correspondence and conversations of twenty-five years ago with public men, still living, apparently without their leave. I will say at once that it is true that in the instances you quote the leave of the persons was neither obtained nor asked—also that it was not through carelessness that I omitted to consult them, but after a long weighing in my own mind of the intrinsic right and wrong as well as of the accepted etiquette of the position. My view of the question of such publication is this.

First, as to the general case of the utterances of public men, I have always been of opinion that one of the chief causes of what I will call the "immorality" of our public affairs, especially of our international and

imperial affairs, has been the licence allowed to politicians of saying one thing in public, and another in private, without thereby being blamed as prevaricators. It is perhaps tenable to argue, as you do in your criticism, that, without the distinction made between public and private utterances by the daily press, government by talk (in other words, government by Parliament and the press) would be impossible, and the "courtesies of official life" a constant danger to those charged with public affairs. It is not necessary for me to deny or argue about this. The rule may possibly be a necessary, if an immoral, one in the House of Commons, on the platform, and in newspaper offices. But what I do deny *in toto* is that it should be made applicable in any way to the larger and more equitable domain of the historian.

History, unless it is to become a mere stereotyping of the daily insincerities of Parliamentary and journalistic life, must keep itself free from every rule except that of telling the plain and simple truth, gleaned from whatever quarter, public or private, confidential or proclaimed. More than this, since it is accepted that Cabinet Ministers, for reasons of State, may every afternoon mislead questioners by equivocation, and on occasion, and when driven to the wall, even lie, without being thereby dishonoured, while in private they are still held to speak pretty frankly what they think, it is clear that their declarations in Parliament, their speeches to their constituents, and the dispatches printed in their Blue-Books can have little positive value, compared with the smallest contemporary and trustworthy record of their words in private. This is, indeed, now generally admitted, and the only question to determine is at what precise point the necessities of current politics, which admit of lying, end, and History, which demands truth and truth only, may begin to say her word. Is it to be after one hundred or fifty or after what lesser number of years, or generally after the death of all concerned, or, again, when no one living can seriously be injured?

Secondly, with regard to my own special case, how did the matter stand? As one intimately acquainted with, and to some extent an actor in, the Egyptian drama of 1882, I had a clear right to speak my word about it as its chronicler. To record in writing what I knew was not only my right, but my duty. About that I did not hesitate; also that, having decided to write the truth, it should be the whole truth, substantiated by the whole of the evidence in my hands. This last consisted mainly of letters received and diaries kept by me. Without them my narrative would not help history much. They were as necessary to it as the foundations are to a building. It was a question, therefore, between publishing my *pièces justificatives* or not at all. What determined me to publish was that history was already beginning to be written, and on lines which I knew were wholly erroneous. Not only did the misleading Blue-Books, presented in 1882 and 1883, still hold the field, but they were being accepted as sufficient documents by men who had weight from their connexion with the public affairs of the time. Gladstone's life had been written by Mr. Morley, and recollections of him by Sir Edward Hamilton. Sir Alfred Lyall had written Lord Dufferin's life; Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Lord Granville's. Sir Edward Malet had published a light volume of his personal memoirs; Sir Auckland Colvin, a ponderous one professing to be historical. In not one of them had anything approaching to the truth about the Egyptian events of 1882 been told. All had either slurred them over or mis-

stated them. History was clearly being misled, or kept purposely in ignorance by those in a position to enlighten her. I found myself almost alone of my contemporaries possessed of knowledge who had not spoken. I decided therefore to publish, as one decides on calling out to a traveller taking a wrong road.

Thirdly, as to the persons whose letters and conversations were my corroborating documents, you mention four of them who, still living, would most probably have objected to their being included in my work: Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, Sir Edward Hamilton, Sir Edward Malet and "another ambassador who is still serving this country in a great capital," meaning, of course, Sir Frank Lascelles. You are, I dare say, right in your surmise regarding all of them; and you might have added Mr. Morley and others to your list. I myself felt certain that to ask the permission of any of them to publish would have been to invite a refusal, though at the same time I felt equally certain that, except on the theory which I did not acknowledge that history was destined to continue the work of deception practised daily in Parliament, they would have no right to refuse. The conventions of diplomacy and official life would have certainly obliged all these old friends to say "no" to me, and I should have found myself in a worse position than before in regard to my intended publication. Therefore I did not ask their leave. On the other hand, I knew that what I had to record could do them personally no kind of injury. As a matter of fact, two out of the four persons named by you have written to me since, saying that they approved the publication or that it did not matter; nor have I any reason to suppose that the other two will resent what I have recorded of their words. With Sir Auckland Colvin alone of those quoted in my book, though not by you, have I still any bone to pick; and I am quite prepared to deal with him as he deserves if he ventures to take up the challenge I have now in my history renewed. At the hands of all others of my old friends and acquaintance whose words I have reproduced I have good hope to obtain absolution, and to reach the end of my days undisturbed by any serious remonstrance from them connected with my "in-discretions." WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT.

* * The point at issue is, At what date does history begin? Mr. Blunt can hardly think that his publication of the secret letters of Sir Edward Hamilton, written from Downing Street during an official career not yet ended, is in accordance with the judgment of the best guardians of English honour.

NEW LIGHT ON QUEEN MARY.

IN *The Athenæum* of the 22nd inst. there is a reference to my forthcoming article in *Blackwood's Magazine* for July, "New Light on Queen Mary." The "light" is partly derived from a long letter by Thomas Randolph to Sir Henry Sidney (March 31st, 1565). This document is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and was pointed out to me by the kindness of the Librarian, Mr. W. K. Dickson. Neither he nor I, nor two eminent "Mariologists" whom I consulted, were aware that (as Mr. Dickson now informs me) Miss Strickland quoted the letter in "Lives of the Queens of Scotland," vol. iv. p. 103 (1853). Mr. Dickson can find nothing in the records of his library to show how or when Miss Strickland had access to the paper.

The political confidences made by Randolph are confirmed by other epistles of his—inédits to the best of my knowledge—in the British Museum. But these were written when Randolph was sober; it is pretty clear that he wrote after supper to Sir Henry Sidney. The curious thing is that, from Froude to the most recent biography of Mary, I can find no reference to this important little group of letters. It is not safe to overlook Miss Strickland!

I also learned a few days ago that Mr. George Stronach quoted some eighty words of Randolph's long letter of March 31st, 1585, in a paper, *The Scottish Review* of November 30th, 1905. His paragraph, however, contained nothing about the unhappy love affair of Mary Fleming and the strange diplomatic situation, oddly complicated by a pocket-handkerchief of Queen Elizabeth!

A. LANG.

THE ROMSEY PAGEANT.

This pageant, unlike some others that will speedily follow during the present summer, commemorates a distinct event, namely, the thousandth anniversary of the founding of Romsey Abbey by King Edward the Elder in the year 907. The majority of the historic episodes represented are naturally connected immediately with this famed abbey of Benedictine nuns, and consequently are of a distinctly religious character. Hence it is by no means out of place that the pageant should be linked, so to speak, with the splendid abbey church which fortunately still remains; for Henry VIII. was graciously pleased to allow the town, which had always used a portion of the abbey church for parochial purposes, to add to his coffers by buying back from him what he had seized.

On each of the three days of the pageant, a special choral Eucharist was sung in the abbey church at 11.15. On Tuesday, the opening day, the church was crowded with a congregation of some two thousand. Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll, who were staying at Broadlands Park, entered in good time to the strains of the National Anthem, and were speedily followed by the civic procession of the Mayor and Corporation preceded by their mace-bearers. Then came the Church's procession round the aisles and nave with enlarged choir and many clergy. It was headed by a handsome crucifix, and at the end walked the appointed preacher for the day, the Bishop of Bristol. One of the particular features of the stately service was the recital of a long list of benefactors of Romsey, beginning with King Edward the Elder and the Abbess St. Merwinna, for whom prayers were asked after the fashion of an Elizabethan collect, taken from a form of commemoration prescribed for the University of Cambridge in 1570.

The altogether unexpected incident, however, of this service, which gave rise to much discussion, and will probably be heard of again, was the long and somewhat dry lecture that the Bishop of Bristol read in the place of a sermon, denouncing the monastic life, with a curious lack of taste on such an occasion, and citing largely from early writers, such as Bede, Aldhelm, and Alcuin, carefully culled denunciations as to abuses of the convent. He even laboured to justify and excuse Henry VIII.'s dissolution, apparently believing that the king was actuated by the best of motives, and going so far as actually to compare him with Bede. At any rate the Bishop succeeded in stirring up no small amount of religious controversy, for his lecture formed a chief

subject of conversation till the pageant began. One of his arguments as to its being a great advantage that Tintern and Fountains and other fine abbey churches were in ruins caused much amusement, for he said that it would have been an immense cost to keep them up. Right through his discourse he dwelt almost exclusively on monastic abuses. True, there were some painful revelations as to the great nunnery of Romsey, but this was the only scandal found in the county at a general visitation in 1502. Hampshire is not at all a good county wherein to dwell upon supposed abuses that brought about Henry VIII.'s wrath and the consequent confiscation of the religious houses. The independent visitation undertaken by unprejudiced witnesses and presented in May, 1536, is extant, and gives a remarkable testimony to the godly and virtuous living of the religious of both sexes throughout the county.

The pageant was held in front of a great stand about a mile out of the town, in a beautiful part of the well-wooded park of Broadlands, near the river Test. It was raining shortly before the opening hour (3 o'clock) on the first day, but the rain ceased as the first episode began. Except for the chilliness of the weather and the absence of the sun, the whole course of the pageant was a great and almost unqualified success. The three days ought to yield a fair sum towards the sustenance fund of the abbey church. The natural grouping of the trees, aided by a number of large movable screens of greenery, formed an admirable arena for the moving pictures of the various animated scenes. An air of reality was given to many of the episodes by the admirably worked Saxon abbey gatehouse a little to one side, the details of which had been faultlessly designed by Mr. W. D. Caroe, the architect of Canterbury Cathedral and of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It looked so solid that it was difficult to believe that it was but a temporary thing of lath and plaster and canvas.

The first episode was the founding of the abbey by Edward the Elder in 907—we can do but little more than enumerate them; the second dealt with the murder of Earl Ethelwold in 962; and this was followed by the most stirring and thrilling of them all, when the Danes destroyed the first abbey in 994. Good use was made in this scene of the river Test, for the boats of the pagan pirates brought many of their fighting men to the scene; the simultaneous raid on the cattle in the meadows beyond the stream by horsemen was another exciting piece of realism. After this came the wooing of Prince Henry, in 1100; the abduction of the Abbess Mary, in 1160; the resignation and re-election of Abbess Broke, in 1478; and the suppression of the abbey in 1539. These were followed by the more modern episodes of King James's visit to Broadlands in 1607; the fight at Romsey Bridge in 1643; and the passing of King Charles as a prisoner in 1648.

The care taken over the historic facts and the historic probabilities of the whole of the episodes, from the days of Alfred to those of Charles I., has been considerable, and the handsome book of words and music contains a variety of notes explanatory of the details, and giving the authorities on which they are based. It affords only a few openings for criticism. In the eighth episode James I. grants a charter to Romsey in 1607. It is known that he was visiting Romsey in that year, when he probably stayed with Mr. St. Barbe at Broadlands.

The scene is the garden at Broadlands, and Canon Skrine, the author of this episode, makes the King, at the request of his host, plant a mulberry tree to commemorate his visit. Reference is made to James's desire to encourage the silk trade, and establish it in England by the propagation of trees for the support of the silkworms. The King is made to address Bishop Andrewes, who is in attendance, enjoining on him to see that the ministers of the diocese cultivate this tree in the gardens of their rectories. We know not if there is any valid ground for believing that James made any such trivial suggestion, but at all events he was not so foolish as to imagine that a few mulberry trees in the gardens of some of the more wealthy of the beneficed clergy would be of any real service in furthering his scheme. His plans were on a much larger and more definite scale. At this very time he was sending 10,000 young mulberry trees to Salisbury for use in the adjacent Wiltshire, to be sold at three farthings a plant or at six shillings the hundred, and enjoining on the Lord Lieutenant and magistracy at Quarter Sessions to see to their purchase and distribution. And these plants were to be shortly followed by a great quantity of mulberry seeds.

The historic notes are not always sufficient for the purpose. Thus, in the episode of the suppression of the abbey, Sir William Weston, Grand Prior of the Knights of St. John, is introduced. The order of which he was the head in England made resolute resistance to the divorce of Queen Katharine, and hence many of the knights died on the scaffold. It is not surprising, therefore, to find him protesting, with brave daring, against the action of Layton, the royal visitor on this occasion. But why should he have been present at Romsey? The compiler of the book ought to have told his readers and the audience at the pageant that Weston, besides being Grand Prior, held the preceptory of Baddesley, the Hampshire house of that order, which immediately adjoins the town of Romsey. It was interesting to find that Sir William Weston, a notable man of his day, was impersonated by the Rev. Dr. Bourne, the present rector of Baddesley, who occupies the manor house built on the site of the ancient preceptory.

The mention of Dr. Bourne reminds us that several of the other clergy of Romsey and the neighbourhood filled effectively leading parts in the pageant, and though their names do not appear as *dramatis personæ*, there seems no valid reason why they should not be mentioned. The Rev. J. J. Cooke-Yarborough, the vicar of Romsey, who has taken the chief part in originating and carrying out the pageant, impersonated the Rev. Dr. Newman, who was vicar of Romsey at the time of the dissolution. The Rev. F. W. H. Davy, senior curate of Romsey, took with much ability the part of an early bishop. The Rev. G. H. Yarnall, a beneficed clergyman, played a bishop magnificently attired in the episode of the resignation and re-election of Abbess Broke in 1478. King Edward the Elder proved himself to be one of the best actors of the day, and a master of outdoor elocution; he was impersonated by the Rev. George Cotesworth, rector of West Tytherley, who has a fine presence. In the scene where Archbishop Becket bears Henry II. to his face, in the episode descriptive of the abduction of Abbess Mary, the daughter of King Stephen, in 1160, bluff Henry II. was admirably impersonated by the Rev. A. J. Grieve, the Congregational minister of Romsey; whilst the Archbishop

was played with equal skill by the Rev. Vere Awdry, vicar of Ampfield, whose tall, stately figure was just suited to the part. It would perhaps be unseemly to reveal the names of ladies who acted the parts of abbesses, nuns, princesses, or dames of high birth; but it may be permitted to say that a young lady of grace and beauty who took the difficult part of Princess Matilda in her wooing by Henry I. in 1100 was, we were told, the daughter of a local canon. This Scottish princess had been sent to Romsey Abbey, and, though dressed as a novice, seems to have objected to taking even preliminary vows. Her impersonation was carried out with delightful sprightliness and rare histrionic skill. Contrariwise it may be mentioned that some of the numerous ladies who took the silent parts of black-robed Benedictine nuns, in the frequent processions that passed across the arena in several of the episodes, were not sufficiently drilled or failed to realize their parts, for the smiles of some, and even occasional nods to recognized spectators, marred the general effect of certain incidents intended to be entirely solemn.

For the most part, the large number of "supers," villagers, herdsmen, hunters, men-at-arms, and more particularly the troops of children, gave a natural and realistic effect to the various pictures; but just now and again there was a startling disillusion when a twentieth-century gardener with a coeval wheelbarrow made a striking appearance, or when the royalist troopers of 1643 set light with much deliberation to a camp fire by the reiterated use of a box of Bryant & May's matches. But for the most part such matters were studiously correct. Far greater attention had been given, for instance, to the question of ecclesiastical vestments of the different periods than was the case last year at the Sherborne pageant. In this respect the advice of such experts as Abbot Gasquet and Mr. St. John Hope had been sought with advantage.

Broadly, the whole of the pageant acting was done effectively and with obvious good spirit, and reflects much credit on Mr. F. R. Benson as pageant master and his followers.

Space prohibits any detailed description or criticism of any other of the episodes, but a few words must be given to the one that concluded the pageant proper. This was the Passing of King Charles, December 11th, 1648, which was most effective and pathetically rendered. The narrative chorus thus introduced the scene:—

Pause we a moment as our pageant tells
The saddest scene in Romsey's history,
His guard of honour, foemen fierce and grim;
His subjects' homage, tears they may not shed;
His tribute but an infant's offering;
So rides the king from prison-house to death.

The scene opened with a waiting crowd uncertain what to expect, and composed of different factions, and disbanded troopers of both armies, whilst one small group consisted mainly of widows and orphans of royalist families of the neighbourhood, drawn together to watch for the last sight of the monarch for whom they had made great sacrifices. The jeers and wrangles of the crowd were hushed as a troop of horsemen, approaching from Ringwood in the New Forest, guarded the dethroned king on the journey which ended on the scaffold at Whitehall. The king, who was personated with singular grace and mournful dignity, was accompanied by his faithful chaplain, by Thomas Herbert, and by his page, William Levett. All marks of respect, though they were attempted by several, were sternly suppressed, but a little girl approached, offering a basket of Christmas

roses, from which Charles selected one, and passed on. The words of this episode, as well as all the varied actions invented, were appropriate. It was interesting to note that a large number of the audience almost involuntarily raised their hats, in common with the royalist portion of the performers, as the captive king rode by.

A tableau, cleverly planned by Mr. Benson to group all the actors according to their respective centuries, was the last act; and then this remarkable historic and religious pageant was brought to a conclusion by the chorus singing that noble and appropriate hymn "O God, our help in ages past," which was speedily taken up by apparently the whole of the performers and most of the audience. I wonder how many Hampshire folk knew as they sung that this fine rendering of Psalm xc. is of Hampshire birth, and was first sung from MS. in the humble Southampton meeting-house, the youthful author being Isaac Watts, the son of a Southampton clothier, born in the stress of a bigoted persecution in 1674, when his father, a deacon of the chapel, was in gaol for a religious offence. C.

CANNING AND THE SECRET INTELLIGENCE FROM TILSIT (JULY 16-23, 1807.)

I HAVE NOT the time for a complete reply to the article which appeared under the above heading (with the omission of the dates) in your issue of the 15th inst. To do so fully would imply the publication of large parts of the dispatches on which I based my essay read before the Royal Historical Society, and which your correspondent criticizes. He remarks, firstly, that I have changed my views since my first articles on this subject—those in *The English Historical Review* for 1896 and 1901. Certainly I have changed them, in proportion as more materials have come to light, and it is therefore an easy task for a critic to set my earlier views against my later conclusions, and give the impression of inconsistency. For the present—that is, until the purport of the secret news received by Canning on July 21st is entirely known—I incline to the belief that his decision to coerce Denmark, and, if possible, get possession of the Danish fleet, was formed on the days July 17th-19th. My reasons are: (1) That the dispatches which reached him on July 16th from various quarters were of an alarming nature (and the "extract" is to be viewed not alone, as your correspondent seems to imply, but in conjunction with the other items of news received on that day). (2) That the lately discovered account penned by Mr. F. J. Jackson, describing the circumstances that led to his mission to Copenhagen and the course of that mission, distinctly states that Jackson found Canning on July 18th in a state of anxiety and perplexity as to the course to be adopted towards Denmark; and he (Jackson) heard from the Earl of Malmesbury and his son Lord FitzHarris that the real question at issue was "how to get possession of the Danish fleet." (3) That the British Admiralty issued orders, also on July 18th, for the immediate equipment of fifty-one ships of war for "a particular service" under Admiral Gambier, who thereafter sailed for Copenhagen. (4) That Lord Castlereagh, during the debate of January 28th, 1808, in the House of Lords, named July 19th, 1807, as the day on which Ministers "took his Majesty's

pleasure as to the propriety of the [Danish] expedition."

Your correspondent dismisses these considerations in a somewhat airy manner; but, though they are not conclusive, they seem to me to constitute a good case for the supposition that Canning and the Cabinet decided on the Danish expedition by July 18th or 19th. Your correspondent adds one piece of evidence of much interest, namely, that from the British archives relating to Bavaria. If he will follow up this clue, he may arrive at a further elucidation of the mystery. I have never claimed to have solved it, as he seems to imply; and I therefore bear his criticism as to the "inconclusiveness" of my essays with equanimity. My reasoning, however, certainly has not been only "destructive." I found it necessary, early in my inquiries, to show that the version of events set forth in the diaries of the first Earl of Malmesbury, and copied by Bell and most other historians of Canning, was irreconcileable with the documents now at our disposal; and I argued that Canning (so far as we can judge from those documents) may well have felt himself justified in acting on the items of news which reached him on or before July 16th, and which received confirmation from some unknown source on July 21st. It seems to me useless to discuss this question further until more of Canning's papers, and other diplomatic evidence, come to light. Indeed, one of my reasons for writing now is that possibly the discussion may lead to search for further papers bearing on Canning's early career.

J. HOLLAND ROSE.

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold on the 17th and 18th inst. the following books and MSS. from the library of a gentleman in Worcestershire: *Æsopus cum Additionibus* S. Brant, 1501, 50v. *Bartolomæus de Pisis, Annaestimentiæ degli Antichi*, MS. on vellum, See. XIV., 51v. *Biblia Latina Vulgata*, MS. on vellum, See. XIV., 36v. *Bidpay, Directorium Humanæ Vite, abeque Nota*, c. 1484-5, 37v. *Hyperotomachia Poliphili*, leaf in facsimile, Venet., Aldus, 1499, 51v. *Philippus Bergomensis, De Plurimis Mulieribus*, 1497, 56v. *Hieronymus, Vita et Epistole* (in Italian), 1497, 38v. 10s. *Hora B.V.M. sec. Rom.*, illuminated MS. on vellum, Flemish, See. XV., original binding, 66v. *Hora ad Usum Parisiensem*, woodcuts by Geoffrey Tory, 1527, 79v. *Horatius*, MS. on vellum, illuminated, See. XV., 61v. *Ovide, Fables* on François, par Thomas Waleys, MS. on vellum, illuminated, See. XIV., 200v. *Psalterium Novum B.V.M.*, remarkable engravings, 1489, 128v. *Roman de la Rose*, MS. on vellum, with miniatures, See. XIV., 190v. *Savonarola, Compendio di Revelazioni*, original edition in Italian, 1495, 42v. *Secreta Secretorum Aristotelis*, MS. on vellum, See. XV., 81v. *Sidney's Arcadia*, first edition, contemporary MS., 70v. *Torentius*, MS. on vellum, See. XV., 31v. *Theuerdannoch*, numerous fine German woodcuts, 1517, 98v.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Abrahams (L), Judaism, 1/- net. In *Religions Ancient and Modern*.
Carus (P.), The Story of Samson, 4/6 net. Its place in the religious development of mankind, with many illustrations.
Harnack (A.), Luke the Physician, the author of the Third Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles. Translated by the Rev. J. R. Wilkinson, and edited by the Rev. W. D. Morrison, in the Crown Theological Library. Many readers will be glad to have in English Prof. Harnack's important book, which he has himself looked through in this version.
Jennings (H. J.), The Creed of an Unbeliever, 2/-
Pusey (E. B.), The Minor Prophets: Vol. VII. *Zephaniah and Haggai*, 2/6 net. With a Commentary, explanatory and practical, and Introductions to the books.
Ritchie (W. B.), Revelation and Religious Certitude, 6/- net.
Steiger (L. de), On a Gold Basis, 3/6 net. A treatise on mysticism.

Law.
 Campbell (R.), *Principles of English Law*, 20/- Founded on Blackstone's *Commentaries*.
Guide to Church Law, by a Solicitor.
 Johnston (G. A.), *The Agricultural Holdings Act*, 1906, 3/- net. Contains an introduction and comments together with a summary of the law relating to agricultural holdings under the Agricultural Holdings Acts, 1883-1906.
 Simonson (P. F.), *The Revised Table A*, 3/- net. The regulations of companies limited by shares as sanctioned by the Board of Trade in 1906, with notes and comments.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Eastern Circle, for 1905-6.
 Home (B. J.), *Old Houses in Edinburgh*, Vol. II, 2/- net, 2 vols.
 Savage South Seas, 20/- net. Painted by N. H. Hardy, described by E. Way Elkington. Contains 68 illustrations in colour.

Poetry and Drama.

Agricola (F.), *A Handful of Gems*, 1/- Sonnets and occasional pieces.
 Beresford (J.), *The Endless Search*, and other Poems, 2/- net.
 Brown (J. L.), *Istar and Tammuz*, and other Poems, 1/- net.
 Browne (E. A.), W. S. Gilbert, 2/- net. In *Stars of the Stage Series*, with 23 illustrations.
 Edwards (Z.), *Avilion*, and other Poems, 5/- net. Includes a Latin 'Carmen Inaugurale' for the reopening of the Guildhall at Lyme Regis in 1899. The 'Carmen' is after the model of Horace's 'Carmen Seculare,' but runs to no fewer than 596 lines. The English poems are also much too verbose.

Evans (E. S.), *Swords and Plowshares*, Poems, 1/- net.
 Fitch (C.), *Her Own Way*, 3/- net. A play in four acts.
 Ibsen (H.), *Works*: Vol. IX. *Rosmersholm*; *The Lady from the Sea*, 4/- With introductions by W. Archer.
Life's Pilgrimage: a Little Book of Love and Hope, 2/- net. Selections in prose and verse by E. H. Eland.
 Presland (J.), *The Marionettes*, 5/- net. A puppet-show in two parts.
 Purdon (L. F.), *An Egyptian Cinderella*; or, the Shoes of Rhodopis, 2/- net. A play for girls.
 Stace (W. T.), *A Vision of Armageddon*, and other Poems, 1/- net.
 Tulloch (M.), *The Ministry of the Unseen*, 3/- net. Religious verses.
 Tunison (J. S.), *Dramatic Traditions of the Dark Ages*.

Music.

Lodge (J. E.), *Eschylus, Agammon, Choral Odes and Lyric Scenes*. The score of the music published for the Greek department of Harvard University.

Bibliography.

Lipsius (J.), *A Brief Outline of the History of Libraries*. Translated from the second edition (Antwerp, 1607) by J. Cotton Dana, and forming Vol. V. of *Literature of Libraries in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries*. Naudé (G.), *News from France, or a Description of the Library of Cardinal Mazarin*, preceded by The Surrender of the Library. Forms Vol. VI. of the above series.

Political Economy.

Welsford (J. W.), *The Strength of Nations*, 5/- net. An argument from history in favour of Protection, and a plea for a British Imperial Zollverein.

History and Biography.

Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland: Vol. VII, A.D. 1588-91. Edited by Sir J. Balfour Paul. For former notices see *Athenæum*, Vol. III, Sept. 7, 1901, p. 314; Vol. IV, April 18, 1903, p. 492; Vol. V, April 16, 1904, p. 495; Vol. VI, Aug. 1906, p. 185.

Barclay (Sir T.), *Problems of International Practice and Diplomacy*. With special reference to the Hague Conferences and Conventions and other general international agreements.

Bond (B. W.), Jun., *The Monroe Mission to France*, 1794-6. One of the John Hopkins University Studies.

Boswell's Johnson, Part V. 1/- net. Newly edited by R. Ingpen. For review of Part I. see *Athenæum*, March 16, 1907, p. 321.

Calvert (A. F.), *Seville*, 3/- net. An historical and descriptive account of "the Pearl of Andalusia," with 300 illustrations. One of the Spanish Series.

Copinger (W. A.), *History and Records of the Smith-Carlington Family*, 10/- From the Conquest to the present time, with full account of the various seats and places with which its members have been connected, including Carrington in Cheshire, Ashby Folville in Leicestershire, Wootton Waven in Warwickshire, and Blackmore and other places in Essex. Illustrated with portraits, engravings, and photographs, and has the great pedigree in a separate case.

Gruber (Countess Günther), *Ralph Heathcote*, 12/- net. Letters of a young diplomatist and soldier during the time of Napoleon, giving an account of the dispute between the Emperor and the Elector of Hesse, with numerous illustrations.

Jenkins (P. B.), *The Battle of Westport*, 7/- net. *Journals of the Continental Congress*, 1774-89: Vol. VII, 1777, Jan. 1-May 21. Edited from the original records in the Library of Congress by W. C. Ford.

Lea (H. C.), *History of Sacerdotal Celibacy in the Christian Church*, Third Edition, 2 vols.

Liber Memorandum Ecclesiæ de Berneville, 15/- net. Edited by J. Willis Clark, with an Introduction by the late F. W. Maitland.

Orkney and Shetland Old-Lore, Vol. I. No. 3.

St. Leger (E.), *Diaries of Three Women of the Last Century*, 6/-

Victoria History of the County of Gloucester, Vol. II, Edited by W. Page. For notice of former volumes in the series see *Athenæum*, June 22, 1907, p. 752; June 8, 1907, p. 690; May 11, 1907, p. 569; April 6, 1907, p. 401.

Geography and Travel.

Brooks (S. A.), *The Sea-Charm of Venice*, 2/- net. Personal recollections.

Dubi (H.), *The Bernese Oberland*, 10/- Conway's Climbers' Guides, Vol. III.

Fox (A.), *Nooks and Corners of Old England*, 10/- net. With illustrations from photographs by the author

Guide-Books: Isle of Wight; Cromer; Brighton and Hove; Falmouth, the Lizard, Truro, &c.; Newquay and North Cornwall, 1/- each; Holland; Belgium; Paris, 2/- each. See p. 788.
 Muirhead (J. F.), *America the Land of Contrasts*, 5/- net. A Briton's views of his American kin.
 Peary (R. E.), *Nearest the Pole*, 2/- net. A narrative of the Polar expedition of the Peary Arctic Club in the S.S. Roosevelt, 1905-6. With 98 illustrations by the author, and two maps.
 Pollock (J. M.), *The Unvarnished West: Ranching as I Found It*, 2/- net.
South Polar Times, 2 vols., 12/- Vol. I. April to August, 1902; Vol. II. April to August, 1903. This is the periodical brought out by the officers of the National Antarctic Expedition on board the Discovery during the Antarctic winters of 1902 and 1903.
 Whymper (E.), *Chamonix and the Range of Mont Blanc*, Twelfth Edition: The Valley of Zermatt and the Matterhorn, Eleventh Edition, 3/- net each, both with illustrations and maps.

Sports and Pastimes.

Lawn Tennis Annual, 6d. net. Compiled by H. R. McDonald for Spalding's *Athletic Library*.
Spalding's Golfers Annual for 1907, 6d. net. Edited by H. Leach in Spalding's *Athletic Library*. A guide to golf for the year, with record of all leading events, rules, statistics, and general information.

Philately.

Lindsay (W. M.), *Syntax of Plautus*. St. Andrews University Publications, No. IV.

School Books.

Cop (A. E.), *Kurzer Leitfaden der deutschen Dichtung*, 2/- Short selections for schools dealing with German poetry.

Goethe's *Faust*, Erster Teil, 5/- Edited with Introduction and Commentary by J. Goebel.

Lockyer (Sir N.), *Astronomy*, 1/- One of the Science Primers, with illustrations.

Oldham (F. M.), *The Complete School Chemistry*, 4/- One of the Textbooks of Science Series. The object of the book, which is illustrated by F. C. Boon, is to provide a progressive course in practical and theoretical chemistry up to the standard of the London Matriculation and Army Entrance Examination.

Russell (J. W.), *A Sequel to Elementary Geometry*, 6/- With numerous examples.

Stone (J. M.), *The Church in English History*. A manual for Catholic Schools. Contains an outline of the most important events, from the introduction of Christianity to Catholic Emancipation in 1829.

Streane (A. W.), *The Book of Esther*, 1/- net. In the Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges.

Science.

Atkinson (S. B.), *The Office of Midwife (in England and Wales) under the Midwives Act*, 1902, 2/- net.

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Records of the Geological Survey of India. Vol. XXXV., Part II, 1r.

Reports of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits. Vol. III.—Linguistics, Ray (S. H.), 30/- net. For notice of former volumes see *Athenæum*, Vol. V, May 7, 1904, p. 594.

Scott (H. T.), *Post-Graduate Clinical Studies for the General Practitioner*, First Series, 8/-

Wallace (R.), *Farm Live Stock of Great Britain*, Fourth Edition, 16/- net. Rewritten and greatly enlarged, with over 400 illustrations from photographs, and numerous figures in the letterpress.

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Butler (N. M.), *True and False Democracy*, 4/- net. Three addresses by the President of Columbia University, dedicated to Mr. John Morley. Indexed.

Colchester Corporation Museum, 9/- net. Report of the Museum and Muniment Committee for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Confessions of a Princess, Popular Edition, 1/- net.

Cooke (C. W. R.), *Heresfordshire Cider and Perry*.

Nottingham, Annual Report of the Public Libraries and Natural History Museum Committee, 1906-7.

Ruskin (J.), *Selections*, 2/- With Biographical Introductions by W. Sinclair. —*Sesame and Lilies*, The Two Paths and The King of the Golden River, 1/- net. In Everyman's Library, with an Introduction by Sir Oliver Lodge.

Two Minds with but a Single Thought, by the Zanginis, 1/- Vernois (J. von v. du), *Studies in the Leading of Troops*, Vol. I, 7/- net.

Wakeford (J.), *Modern Book-keeping*, 2/-

Pamphlets.

Croydon Public Libraries' Handbook of Information and Readers' Companion, 6d.

International Journal of Apocrypha, No. 10, 6d. net.

*F O R E I G N**Fine Art and Archaeology.*

Jouguet (P.) et Lesquier (J.), *Papyrus grecs*, Part I. Issued by the Institut papyrologique de l'Université de Lille. Kleinclauss (A.), *Les Villes d'Art célèbres*: Dijon et Beaune, 4fr.

Music.

Pirro (A.), *L'Esthétique de Jean Sébastien Bach*, 15fr.

History and Biography.

Ginisty (P.), *Mémoires d'Anonymes et d'Inconnus*, 1814-50, 3fr. 50.

Guillaume (M. J.), *Procès-verbaux du Comité d'Instruction publique de la Convention Nationale*: Vol. VI. Mars-Octobre, 1795. Part of the Collection de Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France, published by order of the Minister of Public Instruction.

Henriet (F.), *Étienne Moreau-Nelaton*: Notes intimes, 12fr. Lenotre (G.), *La Fille de Louis XVI*, 3fr. 50.

Nicoulaud (C.), *Récits d'une Tante*: Mémoires de la Comtesse de Boigne: Vol. II. 1815-19, 7fr. 50.

Saint-Cyr (C. de), *Garibaldi*: Biographie anecdotique, 3fr. 50.

Sommerard (L. du), *Deux Princesses d'Orléans au douzième Siècle*: Anne Comme, Agnès de France, 3fr. 50.

Geography and Travel.

Huret (J.), *En Allemagne*: Rhin et Westphalie, 3fr. 50.

Education.

Bourgain (M. P.), *Gréard, un Moraleur Éducateur*, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

Huguet (E.), *Petit Glossaire des Classiques français du dix-septième Siècle*, 5fr.

Science.

Bon (G. Le), *L'Évolution des Forces*, 3fr. 50.

Delage (Y.), *L'Année biologique*, 40fr.

General Literature.

Brada, *Les Amantes*, 3fr. 50.

Maindran (M.), *La Carquois*, 3fr. 50.

* * * All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

THE forthcoming number of *The Classical Quarterly* will be a double one (Nos. 2-3). Mr. T. W. Allen writes on 'The Homeridæ';

Mr. A. W. Hodgman on 'Verse Forms in Plautus'; Prof. A. E. Housman on 'Luciliiana'; Miss Louise E. Matthaei on 'The Classification of Roman Allies'; Mr. T. Frank on 'Cæsar at the Rubicon'; and Mr. J. P. Allen on 'The Costume of the Greek Tragic Actors in the Fifth Century.' Mr. H. Richards contributes 'Notes on the Greek Comic Fragments'; and Prof. Postgate, 'Notes on Lucan.'

THE second part of the 'Tebtunis Papyri,' edited by Dr. B. P. Grenfell and Dr. A. S. Hunt, with the assistance of Prof. E. J. Goodspeed, of Chicago, will be published by Mr. Henry Frowde early next month. It deals with papyri found in the houses of Tebtunis, most of the documents belonging to the first three centuries of the Christian era. An important literary fragment is that of the lost Greek original of *Dictys Cretensis*.

THE July issue of *The Home Counties Magazine* will contain among other articles 'Notes on Carshalton, Surrey.'

'Wanstead and its Park,' 'Bulstrode,' 'Round Rochester with Dickens,' 'The Globe Playhouse of Bankside,' 'Notes on the Early Churches of South Essex,' 'Star Chamber Cases,' 'The Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Botolph without Aldersgate,' and 'The Chronicle of Paul's Cross.'

THE second volume of the Historical Society's Publications (Camden Series) for 1907 will be the "Relation," by Sydenham Poyntz, an English volunteer and afterwards a prominent Parliamentary officer, of his experiences during the first half of the Thirty Years' War in Germany. This curious narrative will be edited by the Rev. A. T. S. Goodrick from the transcript in the possession of Dr. M. Ettinghausen, and collated with the MS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. It was recommended to the Society by Prof. Firth.

MR. WERNER LAURIE is adding to his "Leather Booklets" a volume on 'Old London Memorials,' by Mr. W. J. Roberts, with a number of illustrations by the author. The same publisher is shortly issuing 'A Sentimental Season,' by Mr. Thomas Cobb, and 'The Given Proof,' by Mrs. H. H. Penrose.

A 'CALENDAR OF CAMBRIDGE WILLS,' proved in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, 1501-1765, with list of Vice-Chancellors for that period, will be shortly issued by Mr. H. Roberts, of 2, Free School Lane, Cambridge, in a limited edition with notes.

THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION has now fairly started on its way. Besides the Central Branch with its headquarters in London, local branches are already established in Scotland, at Bristol, and at Liverpool; and it is hoped in the autumn to form branches at Cambridge and Birmingham. There has just been issued to members the Report of the first general meeting, held on January 12th last, and the first leaflet.

THE REPORT contains the speeches made on the occasion by Mr. Sidney Lee (who occupied the chair), Dr. H. F. Heath, Prof. A. C. Bradley, Mr. C. G. Steel, Mr. P. A. Barnett, and others. The leaflet deals with 'Types of English Curricula in Boys' Secondary Schools.'

THE lamented death of Mr. Joseph Knight, for so many years editor of *Notes and Queries*, will involve no break in the policy or traditions of the paper. Mr. Vernon Rendall, who now assumes the sole control, has for some years, first as assistant, and then as joint, editor, worked in conjunction with Mr. Knight.

SOME of our readers may be glad to know that two portraits of Mr. Knight are reproduced in this week's number of *Notes and Queries*. Arrangements have already been made to fill up his place as our dramatic critic, and no applications for it are consequently desired.

MISS BETHAM-EDWARDS writes:—

"To my great regret, 'Literary Rambles in France' went to press whilst I was incapacitated by illness from correcting the proofs, hence the numerous errors pointed

out by your reviewer. The book has now undergone a thorough revision at my hands.

"May I ask room to add that the novel by me dealing with French country life, which is to appear shortly, was finished last June, that is to say, several months before my breakdown of health? The proofs of this story I have been able to correct."

WE have received details as to the proposed memorial to the late Prof. Pelham, our old contributor. It was resolved at the Oxford meeting of June 4th (1) that a permanent memorial to him be established in the University of Oxford; (2) that this take the form of a studentship in connexion with the British School at Rome, to be offered to the University; and (3) that a general committee of residents and non-residents be formed to promote this plan. The distinguished committee which has now been formed testifies to the width of the Professor's friendships and interests. Contributions will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, the Rector of Exeter College, or may be paid directly to the Pelham Memorial Fund, Messrs. Barclay & Co., Old Bank, Oxford.

AN OXFORD CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"By the death of Mr. Pogson Smith, formerly Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, the University of Oxford has lost a man who had rendered great service to the teaching of political philosophy. When he was laid aside by illness three years ago he was the most stimulating and suggestive lecturer on political theory in the University, and it was hoped that he would in time have been able to produce a more solid and complete history of political theory in the seventeenth century than anything which we at present possess. He was learned in ancient and modern history, and a philosophical thinker of singular power and sanity. But knowledge fostered in him a fastidiousness, and a craving for the ideal completeness, which in his short term of life could not be satisfied. It is still hoped that something may be made public which may represent his work, a slight monument of a high-minded and indefatigable scholar."

THE brilliant ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the "Edward VII. Gallery" in the British Museum Extension must have a special interest for literary workers, since it is understood that the greater part of the new block will be devoted to the service of the Library. Moreover, the spectacle of King Edward surrounded by subjects distinguished in many schools of learning, doubtless reminded the oldest readers present of the days when, as Prince of Wales, His Majesty took an active interest in their welfare at the meetings of the Trustees.

AMONGST the papers to be read before the Royal Historical Society next session will be studies by Prof. Firth on ballads of the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.; by Dr. C. Cotton on the Bardon Papers, which contain some materials relating to the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots; by Miss Evelyn Fox on the diary of an Elizabethan gentlewoman, Lady Hoby of Yorkshire; and by Mr. Basil Williams on the family of Yorke in the early part of George III.'s reign, from unpublished Hardwicke MSS. To these

may be added a paper dealing with Indian history based on original documents, and Part II. of Sir Henry Howorth's important study of Julius Caesar.

MR. W. P. TRENT has embarked upon that formidable task, a Bibliography of Defoe, and is, meanwhile, contributing to the New York *Nation* some 'Bibliographical Notes' on the subject. Most of the additions which he proposes to make to Lee's list are pamphlets.

A LARGE memorial cross of Celtic design is to be placed over the remains of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin. The cross, which stands over seventeen feet high, has been designed by Mr. O'Shea, of Kilkenny, and its unveiling will be the occasion of a public ceremony. A portrait bust of the historian, the gift of Miss Duffy, was recently added to the Irish National Portrait Gallery.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, which has paid much attention recently to the reorganization of the Dominion Archives, has now made arrangements for a suitable repository and establishment in Ottawa. Dr. A. Doughty, the new Archivist, has lately visited London, where Mr. H. P. Biggar has been appointed to supervise the staff employed at the Record Office. This gentleman, who has had a long experience of research work in continental archives, is well qualified to conduct the work of the department, which is in close touch with the new school of colonial history at Oxford.

COUNT DE FRANQUEVILLE'S work on his Château de Bourbilly has been published by the house of Hachette. The genealogy of the Sévignés is given in its pages for the first time.

IN the "Bibliothèque de l'Annuaire du Parlement" M. Hustin has just published 'L'Administration de la Chambre des Lords.'

A NUMBER of prizes, in addition to those mentioned last week, were announced at the meeting of the Académie Française held on the 20th inst. M. de Lanza de Laborie obtains the Prix Gobert (9,000fr.) for his 'Paris sous Napoléon' noticed in our columns on April 6th. The Prix Thiers (3,000fr.) is divided among M. Ed. Roth (for his 'Histoire de la Représentation diplomatique de la France auprès des Cantons suisses, 1430-1526') and three others. The Prix Archon Despérusses, much desired by the poets, has been divided into five, Madame Hélène Picard obtaining the greatest portion (1,500fr.). The Prix Coppée is carried off by M. Alfred Drouin with a volume of verse, 'La Jonque Victorieuse.'

WE note the publication of the following Parliamentary Papers of general interest to our readers: Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1905 (9d.); Supplement to the Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England and Wales, Part 1. (4s. 3d.); and Correspondence relating to the Earthquake at Kingston, Jamaica, 14th Jan., 1907 (1s. 5d.).

SCIENCE

RESEARCH NOTES.

THE exhibits at the second or "lady's" soirée of the Royal Society had mostly done duty at the first (for which see *The Athenæum*, No. 4151); yet there were one or two novelties. Foremost among these was Mr. Campbell Swinton's exhibit of what may be called canal-ray tubes, in which the stream of positive particles through the "canals" or holes in a pierced metallic cathode impinges upon a small wheel with mica vanes and causes it to rotate horizontally. A similar apparatus for rotation by the cathode or negative rays has long been one of the common objects of the lecture-table, but this is the first time that the mechanical effects of the positive stream have been practically demonstrated. There is, of course, no reason why the positive particles—which are, according to Prof. J. J. Thomson and others, a thousand times larger than, although possessing only a tenth of the swiftness of, their negative fellows—should not convert some of their energy into work; but it is plain from Mr. Campbell Swinton's exhibit that we have not yet got to the root of the matter. His tubes were all exhausted to the same degree, and the mica vanes set, as near as could be judged, at the same angle. Yet with two tubes of the same size set side by side and exposed to the same discharge, while the mica wheel in one turned from left to right, the other continued to revolve obstinately from right to left. The only apparent explanation of this seems to be that the stream passing through the canals is not homogeneous or made up exclusively of positive particles, but contains some negative rays mixed up with it; and this is borne out by the extreme ease with which the stream can be diverted from one "canal" to another by a relatively small permanent magnet. But why in this case do not the positive and negative rays or electrons combine? Does the rarefaction of the air have the same disturbing effect on the neutral or equilibrial condition of electricity that solution has in electrolysis? The theory would explain many things.

Together with this comes the news that Prof. J. E. Lilienfeld has announced to the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences the separation of positive electrons by a method differing from any yet pursued for this purpose. I am unable to give any further particulars at present, as I have not yet seen the number of the *Transactions* of the learned body in which it has doubtless appeared, and I owe the information to the kindness of a distinguished German physicist. I am told at the same time that Prof. Lilienfeld has succeeded in measuring the ratio $\frac{2}{m}$ of these electrons, and finds it different from that given by Prof. Rutherford (for which see last week's *Athenæum*). If we may judge by the tendency of Prof. Lilienfeld's latest researches, the method which he has adopted is connected with the fluorescence produced by the electric discharge in a highly exhausted vacuum tube. At a recent séance of the German Physical Society he gave some reasons for thinking that the red fluorescence in such a case was due to the gases occluded in the walls of the tube, and the blue to the silicon contained in the substance of the glass or quartz of which they consist. He also hinted that it was possible that the fluorescence was produced in each case by the positive rays alone.

Another new exhibit at the Royal

Society's soirée was that of Mr. C. E. Phillips, who showed some clever adaptations of his electrically conducting glass, which is made by the addition of 128 parts of sodium silicate and 32 parts of borax to 5 parts of flint glass. The result is a glass which can be worked like common glass, but has about 500 times its conductivity. One of Mr. Phillips's applications is to substitute a fibre of it for the gold-leaf generally used in electroscopes, keeping the precious metal for the hinge only. He gets thereby not only a rigid index, but one which will neither stick to the walls of the electroscope nor be very difficult to replace, while the weight is at least not greater than that of the gold leaf. Mr. Phillips also showed an electroscope charger consisting of a celluloid rod rubbed by flannel by means of a spring handle. This instrument will give a slight positive or negative charge, sufficient for the charging of an electroscope, by mere pressure on the spring.

Profs. Zahn and Schmidt in a communication to the German Physical Society detail some experiments they have lately made with the alloy of aluminium, manganese, and copper often referred to in these Notes, and known as Heusler's magnetic alloy. Prof. Hall of Baltimore, as has often been said here, showed that an electric current passing through a thin strip of metal placed in a strong magnetic field displaces itself to one side if the strip is of copper, and to the other if of iron. Yet the alloy in question, which contains no iron and which does contain copper, shows the deflection to the same side as if of iron, and even more strongly than that metal. It is said, too, that the alterations dependent on temperature in the capacity for magnetism, as to which the late Pierre Curie made such brilliant investigations, are also more marked in the case of this alloy than in iron. Hence there can be little doubt that if we could succeed in working this or some other alloy of the kind—which we are only prevented from doing at present by its excessive brittleness—we should have a magnetizable metal at our command of extreme value for industrial purposes, such as the construction of dynamos.

Even more curious than this are the investigations of Dr. Bottomley and Mr. King into certain phenomena observed in gold-leaf electroscopes from which the air has been exhausted. Such electroscopes were exhibited at the first soirée of the Royal Society, and an instalment of the researches based upon them is given in the current number of the *Proceedings*. The electro- scope, after being protected, as it would seem, against all electrification from external sources by an earthed cage of wire gauze, was charged and exposed to the influence of radiant heat as produced by a Bunsen burner, the flame of a spirit lamp, a lighted candle, and even the human hand; and, as a control effect, to that of cold by a test tube full of water cooled to the temperature of liquid air. In all these cases the deflection of the gold leaf was markedly affected, although it showed no change when excited rods of glass and sealing-wax were brought near to it. Later, similar experiments were made with uncharged electroscopes exhausted and similarly protected, when it was found that the leaves diverged when the source of heat was brought near, with the added effect that the divergence seemed to be more or less permanent. Finally, a source of light in the shape of a Nernst lamp was tried as an excitant, and was found to produce the same effects, the leaves collapsing when an opaque body was used to cut off the light, but remaining apart when a transparent screen, such as a

plate of glass or of ice, was interposed. Direct sunlight had the same effect as the Nernst light; and the failure of a vacuum-jacketed glass vessel to prevent the divergence of the leaves seems to show that the exciting cause cannot, in this case, be heat. No explanation of these phenomena is as yet offered by their discoverers, who promise a dissertation on the point later; but it may be suggested that the peculiar curling or twisting of the leaves noticed in more than one instance rather suggests that convection currents must be at the bottom of the affair. However that may be, the continuation of Messrs. Bottomley and King's paper will be looked forward to with great interest.

In a letter to a contemporary Prof. Rutherford has given some further particulars of his inquiries into the relationship of the highly radio-active bodies. By using a solution of actinium deprived of all trace of radium by precipitation with ammonium sulphide, he has succeeded, he thinks, in showing that radium is produced by it at a constant rate for a period of at least 111 days. Yet when he obtained a precipitate of actinium which was about a hundred times as radio-active, weight for weight, as the original solution, and dissolved it in hydrochloric acid, he found that no appreciable growth of radium was observable over a period of 80 days. He therefore concludes that there exists in the ordinary preparations of actinium a new substance, which is chemically distinct and separable from both actinium and radium, but which transforms itself into the last-named substance by a slow but constant process. He suggests that this may possibly have no direct relationship with actinium, but may be, on the other hand, what he calls "the long-looked-for intermediate product of slow transformation between uranium X and radium." This may be so; but it should be noted that radium has never yet been isolated, except as a halogen salt such as a chloride or a bromide, and that it is at any rate possible that the radio-activity of a salt may differ markedly from that of the pure "metal," if the last be ever obtained. Mr. Garrett's researches on the conductivity of heated salts, which have now been published in the *Proceedings of the Physical Society* and *The Philosophical Magazine*, seem capable of interpretation in that sense, and it should be remembered that the salts of metals used by him in his experiments were also haloiods.

Two excellent works of popularization may here be briefly noted. One is M. Brenot's explanation of wireless telegraphy in the *Revue des Idées* for April, in which he deals, in a most intelligible and untechnical manner, with all the phenomena involved, including those of tele-mechanism, or the operation of machines at a distance. The other is an article by M. E. Coustet (who has made the subject his own) on the Lippmann process of photography in colours. The latter appeared in the *Revue Scientifique* for the 1st of June.

F. L.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

In a communication to the Society of Anthropology of Paris, Dr. F. Delisle maintains that the exostosis, which appeared on the femur found at Trinil in the neighbourhood of the fossil skull-cap called *Pithecanthropus erectus*, is not, as supposed by Dr. Manouvrier, an extremely rare peculiarity, but may be found on several specimens in museums. Dr. Zaborowski, before the same Society, has argued that the evidence upon which the late M. Piette relied to prove that it was a custom in Neolithic times to remove

the flesh from the skeleton before interment is not sufficient. In the discussion on a note upon the bones found in the dolmen of Curton and the cavern of Fontarnaud (Gironde), Dr. Manouvier pointed out the difficulty in making an estimate of the height of an individual from fragments of his skeleton. In an examination of the teeth of 34 skeletons of children under 12 years of age (the majority 7 to 8 years) found in a neolithic ossuary at Eshly, Dr. Siffre noted marks of considerable use, and no signs of that arrest of development which would be caused by an illness of long duration.

As evidences of a civilization analogous to that of the Neolithic period, Lieut. L. Desplagnes (*Athen.* No. 4137) has collected in Central Nigeria, and deposited in the Museum of the Trocadéro, a great number of instructive objects, including some crania, the measurements of which have been recorded and commented upon by M. Hamy.

Madame Alexandre David has discussed the teachings of the Chinese philosopher Meh-ti, the opponent of Mencius, who flourished in the fifth century B.C. His doctrine of equal and universal love, expressed in his precept "Love your neighbour as yourself, for the greater advantage of both," she interprets as a principle of solidarity, the expression "love" signifying for him the performance of good deeds for others.

M. O. Vauvillé has reported the results of his excavations in the oppidum of Pommiers, the ancient Noviodunum, which is interesting as having been completely abandoned about the year 51 B.C., when it is probable that it was occupied by Caesar.

M. Hamy, after analyzing the wardrobe accounts of the good King René of Provence from 1447, is of opinion that the "mores noirs" who formed part of his household were of negro race, more or less pure; but the "mores blancs" and "petits mores" were so called in respect of the offices they held in that joyous Court, and not as an indication of race.

Observations relating to existing peoples recently communicated to the Paris Society include those on the royal family of Cambodia by M. Adolphe Bloch; on the races of the Island of Réunion by Dr. Broquet; an account of Toukou, the Haoussa, a well-known artist's model, by M. Hamy; and measurements of skulls of various African peoples by the same author, who is president of the Society.

Man announces the appointment by the Transvaal Government of a Commission to report on the Bushmen paintings and stone etchings existing in the Transvaal, and to advise what steps should be taken to preserve them from decay and mutilation. Mr. Johnson, one of the members of the Commission, is author of a work on 'The Stone Implements of South Africa.'

The Rev. H. G. O. Kendall restates in *Man* the case for eoliths. He argues that while, from the nature of the case, we have no absolute proof that man made even the flaked instruments, the evidence that he did so is virtually sufficient; and that reasons of similar weight may be produced to show that man has operated on the pieces that are merely trimmed. He finds flaked implements and other pieces with trimmed edges, and trimmed flints similar in form, but not flaked, and these are rare or numerous as those flaked are rare or numerous.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—June 20.—*Annual Meeting.*—Sir John Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. John Allan was elected a Fellow.—The Council

and the Hon. Treasurer submitted their reports as to the numerical and financial status of the Society. Owing to an unusual number of deaths (more than had ever occurred in any previous year), the Society was numerically less by five Fellows than during the year 1905-6.—The President presented to Dr. Barclay V. Head the silver medal of the Society, which had been awarded to him for his long and important services to numismatic science, especially in connexion with the Greek series, and in recognition of the high value of his 'Historia Numorum.' In his reply Dr. Head dwelt on his long and intimate association with the Society, which had extended over forty-three years. During the greater part of that period he had acted as one of the Hon. Secretaries, and since 1869 he had been one of the joint-editors of *The Numismatic Chronicle*. He expressed his deep gratitude to the Society for having awarded him its medal at the close of his official career as Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals in the British Museum.—The President then delivered his annual address, in which he specially mentioned those Fellows whom the Society had lost by death during the past year. He also gave a general sketch of the work of the Society, calling attention to many of the contributions published in *The Numismatic Chronicle*, most of which had been read and discussed at the meetings. He also commented on the principal numismatic publications of the past twelve months.—A ballot having been taken for the Council and officers of the Society for the ensuing year, the following were elected: *President*, Sir John Evans; *Vice-Presidents*, Sir Henry H. Howorth and Sir Augustus Prevost; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. Percy H. Webb; *Librarian*, Dr. Oliver Codrington; *Hon. Secretaries*, Mr. H. A. Grueber and Mr. F. A. Walters.

METEOROLOGICAL.—June 19.—Dr. H. R. Mill, President, in the chair.—Mr. F. Campbell Bayard read a paper on 'Weather and Crops, 1891-1906,' in which he gave an analysis of the Agricultural and Horticultural Tables included in the annual 'Phenological Reports.'—A paper by Dr. C. P. Hooker on 'The Relation of the Rainfall to the Depth of Water in a Well' gave the weekly measurements of the depth of water in a well 101 ft. deep at Further Barton, Cirencester, compared with the weekly rainfall for the years 1903-6. The results were very interesting, as they included the remarkably wet year 1903 and the droughty summer and autumn of 1906.—Mr. Walter Child exhibited his "Step" anerometer, an instrument which he had designed to obviate the "sheltering" error of the Robinson cups.

HISTORICAL.—June 20.—The Rev. Dr. W. Hunt, President, in the chair.—The election of Prof. Egerton, the Rev. A. B. Beaven, Lieut.-Col. Russell, and Messrs. H. A. Abbott, H. J. Cape, E. M. Cooke, F. G. Harmer, A. H. G. Hoggarth, A. W. Oke, and C. J. Eeles was announced.—A paper was read by the Rev. H. Isham Longden on 'The Diaries of Sir Justinian Isham, 1704-36.'—Sir Henry Howorth and Mr. J. F. Chance spoke upon the paper.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—June 12.—The President read a paper explaining the steps in his decipherment of the Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions, and enumerating the various verifications of his results. They are in accordance with the requirements of common sense; they yield the right geographical names in the inscriptions in which the names would be expected to occur; the proper names are of a well-known Hittite character; the grammatical suffixes and words are found again in the cuneiform tablets of Arzawa and Boghaz Keui, among the words being the prepositions *Kasma* and *nu*; above all, the decipherment is progressive, one discovery leading to another. The spelling of one of the geographical names which had created a difficulty has just been shown to be right by the cuneiform texts found at Boghaz Keui by Dr. Winckler. The theology and political conditions disclosed by the decipherment are also in accordance with what we know from other sources to have been those of Asia Minor. But, in addition to the imperfection of the materials, the decipherer has had to contend against the drawback of working alone; no other scholar has taken up the task. Most of the texts belong to the Hittite kingdom of Kas, or Cappa-

docia south of the Halyss; and it is probable that Sir W. M. Ramsay is right in thinking that the hieroglyphic characters were invented in this region. They form part of a larger hieroglyphic system, in which the phonetic element played a comparatively subordinate part.—Prof. Naville read a paper entitled 'Egyptian Writings in Foundation Walls' and the Age of the Book of Deuteronomy.' The author referred to the texts that mention the discovery by Hordudef, son of King Menka Ra, of a slab of stone, probably alabaster, on which was inscribed the chapter of the Heart, from the Book of the Dead. The author's opinion was that the texts quoted meant that the inscribed slab referred to had been placed under the feet of a statue of the god Thoth in very ancient times. It was usual to make a deposit under the statues of Thoth, and perhaps also of other gods; and as Thoth was pre-eminently the god of Writing, it seems natural that one of the books attributed to him should form part of this deposit. This custom has been recognized in Asia Minor in the temple of Ephesus, where Mr. Hogarth found, under the place where the statue of the Goddess Artemis stood, a treasure of gold ornaments which seem to go back to the earliest temple structure on the spot. Evidently the writing on the slab found by Hordudef was, if not unknown, at least hardly intelligible, since it is said that it was something very mysterious which no one had seen before. Further, such writings were sometimes deposited, not only under the feet of a god, but also within the foundation walls, as is shown by other texts, notably in the account of the finding of ancient writings embedded in the foundation walls of the temple of Denderah, during its repair under King Thothmes III. of the Eighteenth Dynasty. Turning from Egypt to Jerusalem, the author drew attention to the striking analogy between these Egyptian texts and the account given in 2 Chron. xxiv. 15, and in 2 Kings xxii. 8 of the finding by the workmen of the Book of the Law in the walls of the Temple of Solomon, when these were being repaired by the order of Josiah. At the time of the building of Solomon's Temple the laws of Moses may have been scattered through various books, or preserved by oral tradition, and were now for the first time collected and codified, and the whole volume placed in the position in which the workmen found it. The author considered that the narrative given in the books of Chronicles and Kings fixes the date of Deuteronomy as being of the time of King Solomon.

MATHEMATICAL.—June 13.—Prof. W. Burnside, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. E. Littlewood and Dr. H. A. Sadow Pittaud were elected Members.—Dr. Pittaud was admitted into the Society.—The President referred to the loss sustained by the Society through the death of Dr. E. J. Routh, who was a member of the Society from the time of its foundation, and a resolution of condolence with the family was passed.—The following mathematicians were elected Honorary Members: Prof. Guido Castelnovo of Rome, George William Hill of New York, Camille Jordan of Paris, and Vito Volterra of Rome.—The following papers were communicated: 'On the Number of Representations of a Number as a Sum of an Even Number (not exceeding Eighteen) of Squares,' by Dr. J. W. L. Glaisher; 'An Extension of Eisenstein's Law of Reciprocity,' by Mr. A. E. Western; 'Note on a Special Set of Classes of Partial Differential Equations of the Second Order,' by Prof. A. R. Forsyth; 'Various Extensions of Abel's Lemma,' by Prof. T. J. I'A. Bromwich; 'The Arithmetical Nature of the Coefficients of Linear Substitutions (Third Paper),' by Prof. W. Burnside;—and 'The Invariants of the Quintic,' by Dr. H. F. Baker.—Informal communications were made as follows: 'On Certain Singular Points of Surfaces,' by Mr. A. B. Basset;—and 'The Minimum Necessary Postulates as to a Function to be defined as analytic over a Region,' by Prof. E. B. Elliott.

PHYSICAL.—June 14.—Mr. H. M. Elder, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Upson read a paper on 'The Electric Arc.'—Experiments were then exhibited by Dr. J. A. Fleming, with the Poulsen arc as a means of obtaining continuous electrical oscillations, repeating some of those shown by him at the Royal Institution on May 24th.—Mr. Rollo Appleyard exhibited a direct-reading conductivity-bridge for testing rods of steel or other material,

where there is considerable range of conductivity between successive specimens, and where it is necessary to eliminate the resistance of end contacts.

WED.,

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

WED. British Astronomical Association, 8.30. "Iso-nitro- and Nitro-dimethylhydro-Tacnus. Chemist, 8.30. "Iso-nitro- and Nitro-dimethylhydro-Tacnus. Chemist, 8.30. P. Hargreaves. The Structure of Carbonium Salts. Mr. F. Baker; 'Studies of Dynamic Isomerism: Part VI. The Influence of Impurities on the Mutarotation of Nitro-camphor.' Messrs. T. M. Lowry and E. H. Magson; and other Papers.

Science Gossip.

THREE sets of the six-inch maps of Shetland are to be sent out by the Ordnance Survey Department to the Viking Club for the purpose of a survey of these islands similar to that now being made in Orkney. Dr. Jakobsen is to be editor of the results, amongst which oral and unrecorded folklore and dialect will have a place. The results of the surveys will be printed in the quarterly issues of the "Orkney and Shetland Old-Lore Series" of the London Viking Club.

THE 'MAGNETICAL and Meteorological Observations' and 'Photo-Heliographic Results' of Greenwich Observatory, 3s. each, have just been issued as a Government publication.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY are just published as a Parliamentary Paper, price 2½d.

THE recent sale at the Anderson Rooms, New York, of a portion of the library of the late John P. Jepson, of Brooklyn, included a presentation copy of Audubon's 'Ornithological Biography,' Edinburgh, 1831-9, which formerly belonged to the American jurist Jonathan Prescott Hall. On the fly-leaf of the first volume was an interesting statement in Judge Hall's handwriting, to the effect that Audubon stated to him that he had sold 75 copies of the 'Birds of America' in the United States, and "not more than 40 copies" in Great Britain and France; that the work cost him 27,000*l.*; and that he lost 25,000 dollars by it.

THE numerous prizes in the gift of the French Académie des Sciences Morales have just been announced. The Prix Chevallier (1,000*fr.*) is given to M. Bourguin for his work on 'Les Systèmes socialistes et l'Évolution économique.' The Prix Félix de Beaujour (5,000*fr.*), the subject of which was "l'enseignement professionnel et son efficacité pour prévenir la misère," is taken by M. J. B. Paquier, Professor of History at the Lycée Saint Louis. The 10,000*fr.* which constitute the Prix Audiffred have been divided into twelve, the two chief successes being gained by M. Masson, the author of 'Marseille et la Colonisation française,' and M. Blanchard, the author of 'La Flandre.' These two gentlemen receive 1,500*fr.* each.

THE death occurred on the 3rd inst., in the seventy-seventh year of his age, of Father Braun, the first director of the observatory at Kalocsa, Hungary, which was founded by Cardinal-Archbishop Haynald in 1877, and provided with a 7-inch refractor by Merz. Owing to failing health, he held the appointment little more than five years, and was succeeded in 1885 by Father Fényi, but continued to devote time to scientific questions and literary studies, publishing a work entitled 'Kosmologie vom christlichen Standpunkt.'

DR. ANDERSON, of Edinburgh, has ascertained the variability of a star in the constellation Ophiuchus, which he found to be of 8.8 magnitude on the 21st of April, and 9.3 and 9.6 on the 13th and 20th of May

respectively. It will be reckoned in a general list as var. 50, 1907, Ophiuchi.

WE have received the fifth number of vol. xxxvi. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, containing papers by Prof. Riccò on the solar protuberances noticed at the Catania Observatory during 1906, and by Dr. Bemporad on the application of the methods of calculation in theoretical astronomy to problems of mathematical physics; also a continuation of the spectroscopic images of the sun's limb observed at Rome by the late Prof. Tacchini and Prof. Millosevich during July, August, and September, 1880.

IN a preliminary discussion of the orbits of the small planets announced as having been discovered in 1906, Prof. Berberich states that these amounted in all to 125, but that more than half (69) had been insufficiently observed for determination of orbit, and that 13 were identical with previous discoveries. Only 48 of the whole number were brighter than the thirteenth magnitude. One photographed by Herr Kopff on September 18th, may possibly be identical with No. 220, discovered by Dr. Palisa at Vienna on May 19th, 1881 (the only discovery in that year), and afterwards named Stephania. No fewer than 32 of the long list of small planets discovered in the nineteenth century have not been observed since the year of discovery.

DANIEL's new comet (d, 1907) seems to be increasing in brightness. When observed by Prof. Aitken at the Lick Observatory on the 13th inst. it was of 9½ magnitude, almost in the equinoctial point in Pisces, and moving north-easterly. From Dr. Strömgren's calculations (*Ast. Nach.*, No. 4185) it appears that it will not reach its perihelion until September 2nd, at the distance from the sun of 1.30 in terms of the earth's mean distance; and that its distance from us is now 1.36 on the same scale, and diminishing, so that the brightness will continue to increase. The comet will be near the star 5 Piscium on the 5th prox., and will probably become visible to the naked eye in the autumn.

M. CHARLOIS, of Nice, has assigned names to fourteen small planets discovered by him, most of these being adopted from a list suggested by R. Luther in 1877 (*Ast. Nach.*, vol. lxxxix.). No. 398, discovered in 1894, is to be called Admete; Nos. 410, 411, and 414, discovered in 1896, Chloris, Xanthe, and Liriope; Nos. 426, 427, 429, 430, and 431, discovered in 1897, Hippo, Galene, Lotis, Hybris, and Nephela; Nos. 437, 438, and 441, discovered in 1898, Rhodia, Zeuxo, and Bathilde; No. 453, discovered in 1900, Tea; and No. 537, discovered in 1904, Pauly. Herr Dugan has also given names to ten detected by him: No. 497, discovered in 1902, is to be called Iva; Nos. 506, 508, 517, 518, and 519, discovered in 1903, are to be called Marion, Princetonia, Edith, Halawé, and Sylvania; and Nos. 523, 533, 534, and 535, Ada, Sara, Nassovia, and Montague respectively.

THE 'Berliner Astronomisches Jahrbuch' for the year 1909 has recently been issued. The editor, as before, is Prof. Bauschinger, and no important changes have been made in the data and tables. Elements of the orbits of 605 of the small planets are given, and ephemerides of a large number of those which come into opposition during the present year. We have already referred to the eclipse of the sun on June 17th, 1909, which will be total in the middle of its course—unfortunately, in and near the North Pole.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE'S sale on Wednesday next consists almost entirely of works on natural history, and in this respect is one

of the most important of the present season. The name of the owner is not revealed. It includes a very fine series of Gould's ornithological works, uniformly bound in crimson morocco, and an extensive set of the finely illustrated botanical works of the early part of the last century. There are also a few interesting Persian illuminated manuscripts.

FINE ARTS

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Canterbury. By W. Teignmouth Shore. Painted by W. Biscombe Gardner. (A. & C. Black.)—It is doing no wrong to Mr. Teignmouth Shore to say that the chief value of this attractive book lies in the series of twenty beautifully coloured illustrations by Mr. Gardner. The letterpress is pleasantly written, and gives an attractive and fairly accurate sketch of the ancient city and its varied associations. It will not, however, afford much satisfaction to the antiquary, or to those who desire any fullness of information with regard to the ecclesiastical and other foundations with which Canterbury abounds. Such readers can easily go elsewhere for what they need; meanwhile, those who wish to see upon their table a comely memorial of a visit to this centre of English Christianity cannot do better than purchase this joint work of Mr. Shore and Mr. Gardner. We have noted a few inaccuracies, but they are not sufficiently serious to be worth gravely criticizing in a work which supplies hardly any references for the statements it contains. The title 'A Canterbury Roundabout,' given to the last section, which deals with various places in the immediate neighbourhood, seems to us singularly ill-chosen; it can scarcely fail to suggest first to the mind the circle of wooden steeds which are the usual accompaniment of a modern fair. In this short chapter a visit is of course paid to Harbledown, immortalized by the somewhat crude remarks of Erasmus. Mr. Shore makes the usual mistake of imagining that the old parish church of St. Nicholas, Harbledown, was the chapel used by the lepers of the neighbouring hospital. He says:

"The interior of this edifice is well worth visiting; there is about it—though restored—a savour of the old-world days and a pathos of suffering, as we think of the leprous men and women who have worshipped here long days ago." Such reflections might, however, have been spared, for no leprous person would ever have dared to set foot within these walls; the lepers had their own chapel, which long ago disappeared.

The remarks as to St. Dunstan's Church, just outside the walls of Canterbury, are also faulty. The small north-west chapel of this church was certainly not intended for lepers, nor was the chest within it ever used "for the collection of Peter's Pence."

We are glad to see among the illustrations a good picture of the house of the Grey friars, which stands over one of the streams of the Stour, supported by graceful arches and slender pillars of thirteenth-century date. Until recently this building, which belongs to the Corporation, was in a foul state, and was virtually closed to all visitors. Lately, however, this restriction has been removed, and the building kept in a more creditable condition. The Corporation would be well advised to turn its attention to two other disgraces for which it is responsible, viz., the condition of the old Norman castle, used as a coal store; and the sad state of the Poor Priests' Hospital, founded in 1240, and now used partly as a dwelling-house and partly as a furniture store.

The Tower of London. By William Benham, D.D. (Seeley & Co.)—In this book Dr. Benham has put together, after an attractive fashion, the story of the most interesting fortress in Great Britain. Enthusiasts are even ready to claim for the Tower of London a European pre-eminence, for although the Acropolis at Athens and the Capitol at Rome possess far greater antiquity, they are no longer fortresses. It would be difficult for the most learned antiquary to unearth any fresh facts or incidents relating to the history of the Tower, and nothing new is to be found in Dr. Benham's pages. Nevertheless, and notwithstanding all that has been written and published with regard to the Tower during the past half century, this book is a desirable work, for the author has exercised a wise discretion in the selection of the hundred pages of letterpress that accompany the wealth of illustrations provided by Messrs. Seeley. The numerous and highly interesting series of pictures are, in the main, reproductions from the collection formed by the late Mr. J. E. Gardner. Four of these are printed in colours from illuminated manuscripts, the most noteworthy being a comprehensive view of the Tower taken from a MS. of the poems of Charles, Duke of Orleans, in the British Museum. This illustrious royal duke married the young widowed queen of Richard II., when little more than a boy. He became a prisoner of Henry IV. as one of the results of the battle of Agincourt, and was sent to the White Tower, at the age of twenty-four, with a ransom of 300,000 crowns on his head. Here he remained captive for just a quarter of a century, solacing himself with the writing of lyrics. This picture from his poems is the oldest known representation of the Tower. In the background is house-covered London Bridge, with groups of towers and spires beyond it. In the foreground is the river, with the strongly defended water entrance, afterwards known as Traitors' Gate. The Duke is shown seated within the now demolished banqueting hall, writing his poems in great state, wearing his royal ducal coronet. He also appears elsewhere, looking out of a window, longing for his freedom; then he is shown embracing at a doorway the messenger who brought him his ransom in 1440. Next he appears riding away through the courtyard to the main entrance as a freeman; and yet again he is to be seen in a boat on the river, being pulled off to the ship which is to restore him to his beloved France.

Much later pictures remind us of the time when the Tower was degraded to the position of a menagerie. A quaint picture, taken from a mezzotint by P. vander Berghe, shows the Indian elephant and the rhinoceros brought over to England in 1686; whilst another picture gives a good idea of the lions' dens in the Tower, from a drawing made in 1779. The reproduction of an old plan of the Tower, *circa* 1685, is of much interest; on it is shown the "Place for the Lions."

On the whole, this is one of the best, and will probably prove the most popular, of the "Portfolio Monographs."

A Short Account of Romsey Abbey. By the Rev. T. Perkins. (Bell & Sons.)—We recently noticed at some length a carefully compiled volume on the records of Romsey Abbey by Mr. Liveing. This small book by Mr. Perkins forms an excellent supplement to the larger work, for it supplies much information, together with a profusion of good photographic illustrations, with regard to the architectural beauties and details of this famous abbey church.

The outline history of the foundation is also well done, and it can be confidently recommended as a convenient and trustworthy book to those who have visited this famous centre of Hampshire mediæval life during this week's pageant, and wish to know more of the abbey founded by King Edward the Elder in 907.

FRENCH WATER-COLOUR AND MARINE PAINTERS.

WE should be sorry to regard the works at the Grafton Gallery by members of La Société des Aquarellistes Français as at all typical of the best French water-colour art. The candid simplicity of Boutet de Monvel's drawings of children, however, strikes a note of delicacy which is all his own, and which, though it has been much imitated, has never been done with the same naturalness. His art is very narrow, and as soon as it leaves these dainty presentations of little people in figured frocks on a white background, it becomes, as in *The Conference* and *The Curate Goes Out*, a little black and photographic, though still distinguished in draughtsmanship by comparison with the vulgarities with which it is surrounded. The worst of English water-colours is hardly inferior to M. Clairin's picture of Sarah Bernhardt in *La Vierge d'Avilla*; and among much work of this class M. Jeanniot's truthful drawings of vulgar people seem almost beautiful. M. Georges Scott also does clever drawings of even more matter-of-fact delineation—drawings a shade better, as M. Detaillé's *Halt* is a shade worse, than the average of good contributors to our weekly illustrated papers. A pleasant, modest little drawing in clear wash is the church of the Martigues by M. P. Vignal.

The marine painters are hardly a better collection, and we trust that amateurs will not divert patronage from British artists, lured to such wares by the attraction of a foreign name. M. Eugène Trigoulet, however, has one charming study of little figures admirably placed in a landscape, *Back from Fishing*; and we also note for their good quality *Gathering Sea-Wrack*, by M. Charles Fouqueray, and the impressionist studies of M. Ernest Chevalier.

PAINTINGS BY MR. NICHOLSON, MR. ORPEN, AND MR. PRYDE.

In this exhibition at the Chenil Gallery it is on the whole Mr. Nicholson who shows for the nonce to least advantage, his largest work, *Nancy in Charade*, being harsh and mannered in execution, while his water-colour studies of the Westminster Abbey effigies are painstaking and honest records, but not brilliantly illuminating. Rarely, however, have the other two artists been better represented in a London exhibition, and those who have not made a pilgrimage to this, the smallest and most modest of London galleries, may be recommended to lose no time in seeing these pictures before the show closes.

Mr. Pryde exhibits here the results of repeated essays in a narrow field of subject-matter and technique. With a limited palette of blacks, dull yellows, and one keen dominant note of green, he has evolved a colour-scheme of considerable charm and great individuality, and he uses it in large part upon a few slightly varying combinations of substantially the same elements—grotesquely tall houses seen broad-

side on, with windows of unusual size hung with drapery of curtains or of washing, a lot of little people in silvery costumes intently engaged on unknown business, and in each picture one little gap in the houses, offering a high, narrow vista of horizontally barred sky, and cloud with a low horizon of far distance. With the houses set usually in two planes, of which one is strongly in light, the other in sombre shadow, these are melodramatic elements that would seem cheap if hastily arranged; but by a long process of sifting the many possible compositions to be got from them and retaining only the best, Mr. Pryde has won for himself a genre fantastic certainly, and to some tastes a little far-fetched and irrelevant, yet undeniably fascinating to any one who will yield himself to such a mood.

Mr. Orpen's painting has a quality of actuality that enables him, if he will, to come much more closely in touch with modern existence, and we confess, for our own part, that we should like to see him engaged in such presentations of the actual facts of the time as should later have an historical interest. His two more important works here, however, *The Painter* and *The Idle Girl*, have rather the appearance of studio-compiled "subjects," devised for the purpose of being painted, than of spontaneous observations of actual life. Yet what unctuous zest of execution there is in both these pictures! Mr. Orpen's manner of seeing things may be a little commonplace, but none of the younger men is his superior as a virtuoso; and if he continues in this line, we foresee the possibility of a great success for him in Paris, where sheer virtuosity has always been highly prized. *The Passing of his Lordship* has more than these the ambition of catching actuality in its flight, but has nothing like the same concentration of workmanship.

PAINTINGS BY THE EARL OF PLYMOUTH.

THIS exhibition at the Baillie Gallery reminds us agreeably that there are still some among the governing classes of Britain who take an interest in the fine arts.

The little show is, of course, the work of a man of many activities besides this of painting, but is interesting if one is not deterred by a first impression of tameness in the ensemble. The artist has perhaps too many works on view, but the best have a considerable feeling for pictorial structure, for retaining a slightly formal, typical treatment of details of foliage, and the like which is in harmony with his simple schemes of general structure. We noticed particularly *Reigate Priory* among the oils, and a water-colour, *Sunrise, Langau, Styria*.

SALES.

AT Messrs. Christie's on the 21st inst. were sold the following. Drawings: D. A. C. Artz, *On the Dunes*, 73*l.* W. Hunt, *The Boy and the Wasp*, 105*l.*; Father's Boots, 52*l.*; Hedge-Sparrow's Nest and May Blossom, 78*l.*; Plums and Apricots, 84*l.* W. Maris, *A Marsh Land, with cattle*, 210*l.* A. Neuhuys, *The Little Nurse*, 210*l.* S. Prout, *Verona*, 71*l.* Pictures: L. Deutsch, *The Door of the Palace*, 126*l.* H. Harpignies, *A Clump of Trees*, 141*l.* G. Jacquet, *Une Grande Dame*, 126*l.* Désiré Lucas, *Saying Grace*, 126*l.* J. Veyrassat, *Gathering the Crop*, 105*l.* E. de Blaas, *Venetian Courtship*, 138*l.* Rosa Bonheur, *Three Donkeys*, 105*l.* Vicat Cole, *A View on the Thames near Hedsor*, 315*l.* Hoppner, *Miss Rich, in white dress*, 241*l.* J. Israëls, *The Drowned Fisherman*, 441*l.* L. Jiminez, *A Rehearsal*, 220*l.* B. W. Leader,

A Flowery Field, Worcestershire, 1732. J. Seymour Lucas, St. Paul's: The King's Visit to Wren, 2021.

On the 24th inst. a picture by Corot, *A Landscape, with three figures*, fetched 399/-; and one by J. F. Herring, sen., *Portrait of "Dr. Syntax," in a stable*, 110/-.

The following engravings and etchings were sold on the 25th inst. by the same firm: The Interior of Toledo Cathedral, by A. H. Haig, 26/-; After Meissonier: Piquet, by A. Boulard, 31/-; Les Renseignements, by A. Jacquet, 25/-; 1814, by J. Jacquet, 52/-; 1806, by the same, 36/-; 1807, by the same, 47/-; La Rixe, by F. Braquemond, 78/-; The Prodigal Son, by Rembrandt, 48/-; By D. Y. Cameron: Windmill, 31/-; Harfleur, 27/-; St. Laumer, Blois, 32/-; The Doge's Palace, 31/-; St. Gervais, 29/-.

Fine-Art Gossip.

In *The Burlington Magazine* for July Dr. Alfred J. Butler puts forward the suggestion that the faience of Persia and the nearer East was originally derived from Egypt; Mr. Tavenor-Perry has an interesting paper on the Roman campanili; and Mr. Lionel Cust continues his articles on the paintings in the royal collections. A letter from Mr. Sidney Colvin and Mr. Claude Phillips on the tone of some modern criticism also calls for notice. Dr. Rudolf Burckhardt introduces a new and fascinating sculptor, Hans Wydyz the Elder; Prince Frederick Duleep Singh reveals and discusses the portraits of Sir Nathaniel Bacon; Mr. Cyril Davenport writes on the bookbindings of Diane de Poitiers, Prof. Raphael Petrucci on a Japanese painter of the eleventh century, and Mr. W. H. J. Weale on James Daret; while the editor puts forward the theory that Michelangelo learnt to paint in Bologna, and not in Florence. The numerous illustrations include a large colour-plate after Bartolommeo Veneto, a striking piece of silversmith's work by Elias Geyer, and fine examples of Chardin and F. W. Watts, while the frontispiece is a photogravure after Corot's 'Evening on the Lake.'

An interesting addition to the Irish National Portrait Gallery is the sketch portrait in water colour of Sergeant James Graham, of the Coldstream Guards, who distinguished himself at Waterloo by shutting the gate of Hougoumont against the French. Graham was born in co. Monaghan in 1791, and died at the Old Men's Hospital, Kilmainham, in 1845. The portrait, which has been presented by Lieut.-Col. Hopton Scott, and which represents him in his pensioner's uniform, is a vivid piece of work. The painter is unknown, but the handling suggests Brocas, or possibly Catterson Smith the elder.

An exhibition of portraits, prints, historical documents, and maps, illustrating the Rebellion of the '45 in Scotland, lent by Mr. W. B. Blaikie, of Messrs. Constable, printers, has been opened in Outlook Tower, Edinburgh.

A LIMITED edition has just appeared of 'Cinquante Dessins de Watteau,' reproduced in colours, with introduction by Prof. Georges Lafenestre. The pictures are derived from the museums of Chantilly, London, Paris, and Vienna.

THE Louvre authorities have acquired at the Chardin-Fragonard Exhibition in Paris, at a high price, two important examples of Chardin, 'L'Enfant au Toton' and 'Le jeune Homme au Violon.' These two pictures, which belonged to M. and Madame Trépard, are family portraits, the former being Auguste Gabriel Godefroy

who became Controller-General of the French Marine, and the latter, his elder brother, Charles Godefroy, Seigneur de Villetaneuse. Their father was a wealthy Paris jeweller and a patron of the fine arts. The younger of the brothers died in 1813, and the two pictures remained at Tracy-sur-Mer, near Bayeux, until 1858, when they were transferred to Versailles.

A FURTHER list of prizes at the disposition of the Académie des Beaux-Arts has just been published. The Prix Brizard, of 3,000fr., restricted to a sea-piece, goes to M. Stival for his Salon picture 'Petit Port des Pêcheurs à Saint-Tropez'; the Prix Leclerc-Maria-Boulard, also of 3,000fr., goes to M. Balande for his 'Départ pour la Pêche,' another Salon picture; the Prix Lehmann, again of 3,000fr., is divided between M. Urbain Bourgeois, for a collection of his works, and M. André Leroy for his studies. The Prix Ary Scheffer of 6,000fr. is awarded to M. F. A. Laguillermie for his works in general. A small prize of 400fr. goes to Madame Jeanne Burdy for her miniatures.

Les Arts, the magazine published by Goupil, will issue during July a special number on the Collection Chaix d'Est-Ange, and will include a notice of the Chardin-Fragonard Exhibition by M. Pierre de Nolhac.

An amusing situation has arisen in Cork, owing to an objection, on the part of the Cork Technical Instruction Committee, to the presence of a statue of Buddha in the Art Gallery. The Technical Instruction Committee, who control the management of the Art Gallery, after a lively scene, decided upon the removal of the statue; but apparently Buddha has no friends in Cork, and only one person—described as "an enterprising poor man in the city, Bottle Dan by name"—is prepared "to give a price for her." In these circumstances it has been decided to take no action in the matter for the present, and meanwhile the people of "God's own city"—as Cork is called by its inhabitants—will have to endure this outrage to their religious feelings.

IN the number of *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist* for July articles will appear on 'Reliquaries,' by Miss Eveline B. Mitford; 'Sorcery in England,' by Mr. S. H. Perry; 'Monastic Custodians of Ancient Books,' by Miss Emily Mason; and 'St. Michel d'Aiguilhe, Puy-en-Velay,' by Mr. Tavenor-Perry, all illustrated.

The Antiquary for July will include among others the following articles: 'The Bayeux Tapestry in the Hands of Restorers, and how it has Fared,' by Mr. Charles Dawson (illustrated); 'Some Chelsea Street-Names,' by Mr. Tavenor-Perry; 'Donegal: Where the Masters Wrote,' by Mr. W. J. Fennell (illustrated); and the conclusion of 'Bury St. Edmunds: Notes and Impressions,' by the Rev. Dr. Astley.

PRIVATE enterprise has succeeded in founding an Institute of Archaeology in Moscow. The Institute, which has just obtained its charter, ranks with a university, and is open to all graduates of Russian or foreign universities. Its aim is to prepare qualified archaeologists and "archeographers." The latter term is applied to persons skilled in the preservation and use of historical archives, libraries, museums, &c. The Moscow Institute has the right to elect its own staff of professors, and generally to conduct its own internal affairs, subject only to a possible vote of the Minister of Education in certain cases. The course is for three years, of which the final one is to be spent in practical work.

In the course of some recent excavations at Arlon, in Belgian Luxembourg, the remains of a Roman bath were unearthed. One large hall bearing the inscription "Piscina natatilis" has already been exposed. In the masonry of one of the walls was found a leaden pipe with a brass mouthpiece. Another discovery is that of a bas-relief representing a man wearing a large cloak and a Gallic hood. Near to this figure is the head of a woman, and a bird flying, which suggests that it may be Memnon's bird. The excavations are being continued, as the find appears to be extensive.

FINE-ART EXHIBITIONS, &c.

SAT. (June 29). French Engravings of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. Mr. Harvey's Gallery.

- Mr. A. J. B. Wood's Original Monotypes in Colour, Mr. H. Timms's Gallery.
- M. Émile Lafon's Paintings of Paris and its Environs, Mr. E. Cremetti's Gallery.
- Lady Victoria Manners's Water-Colours, 'Gardens in England, Italy, and Sicily,' Graves Galleries.
- Mr. Tom Mawson's Picture 'Christ in the Wilderness,' International Art Gallery.
- M. Gabriel Nicély's Drawings, 'Silhouettes de Femmes,' Leicestershire Galleries.
- Mr. C. Shannon's and Mr. C. Ricketts's Pictures and Bronzes, Cartwright Gallery.
- Mrs. Walter Tyndale's Water-Colours of Egypt, Leicester Galleries.

TUES. General Reginald Sartorius's Water-Colours, Private View, New Dudley Gallery.

— Mr. and Mrs. Philip Walker's Paintings and Water-Colours, New Dudley Gallery.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—*La Gioconda*.

AFTER an interval of twenty-four years, Ponchielli's 'La Gioconda' was revived at Covent Garden last Thursday week. The composer produced various operas at La Scala between 1872 and 1885, and according to accounts "with great success"; the work in question appears, however, to be the only one which still enjoys any reputation, and, to judge from the long period which has elapsed between its production and revival here, a reputation of not very substantial kind. For this various reasons may be assigned. The year 1872 saw the production of 'Aida,' and from that time down to his death in 1901 Verdi naturally occupied chief attention in the operatic world. Besides, Ponchielli was never a serious rival. In 'La Gioconda' are to be found smooth, suave melodies, here and there signs of dramatic instinct, and very graceful ballet music; but at the present day such things are not strong enough to hold the serious attention of the public. Verdi, while influenced by Wagner, preserved his own marked individuality, and that is why 'Aida' maintains its attractive power. Ponchielli, if one may judge from 'La Gioconda,' took little note of the reformer's aims and achievements; or, if he did take note, he had not the wit to profit by them. Any attempt at imitation would have been worse than foolish on his part.

But though Ponchielli may occupy only a secondary place in the history of modern Italian opera, 'La Gioconda,' owing largely to an excellent rendering and particularly brilliant staging, was so successful this time at Covent Garden that already for to-day a third performance is announced. Madame Destinn impersonated the ballad-singer

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who gives her name to the work, with all skill as vocalist; her acting, too, was very fine. Mesdames Kirkby Lunn and Edna Thornton, as Laura and La Cieca respectively, both deserve high praise. Signor Bassi as Enzo displayed a fine voice and histrionic ability. MM. Journet and Sammarco represented the Inquisitor and the spy Barnaba with all due effect. Signor Campanini conducted.

QUEEN'S HALL.—*Upsala University Students' Concert.*

THE UPSALA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' first concert, given at Queen's Hall yesterday week, proved a brilliant success: though not large, the audience was most enthusiastic. The choir is composed of about fifty members. The voices may be somewhat rough, but the unanimity of the singers, the rhythmic life displayed, and the simplicity and spontaneity with which they interpreted Swedish and other songs were most refreshing. We would particularly mention a lovely 'Serenade' by Widén; a 'Cradle Song' by Palmgren, rendered with marked delicacy; and 'The Men of Harlech,' sung in English with splendid Viking-like vigour. Solos were rendered by Miss Alice Mandeville, and by MM. Ake Wallgren and Henning Malm.

Musical Gossip.

A FINE performance of Sir Edward Elgar's masterpiece 'The Dream of Gerontius' was given at Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon by the London Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Fagge. The able interpreters of the solo music were Madame Kirkby Lunn and Messrs. Gervase Elwes and Ffrangcon Davies.

M. BASIL SAPELLNIKOFF gave a pianoforte recital at Steinway Hall on the afternoon of the 20th inst. At the head of his programme stood Beethoven's 'Appassionata,' of which he gave a good rendering; but in avoiding (and rightly) anything that savoured of sensationalism, he fell somewhat into the other extreme. He introduced a Sonata by Dr. Glazounoff (Op. 74), a clever and pleasing work in three movements. The influence of Chopin can be traced in the opening Allegro, also that of Liszt. The music of the whole work, if weighed in classical balances, would be found wanting in substance and strong thematic development; as a specimen of a modern sonata it is interesting.

WE STATED on the 8th inst. that Herr Mottl was Herr Mahler's successor at the Hofoper, Vienna. The former was unanimously elected, and duly tendered his resignation at Munich. But Luitpold, Prince of Bavaria, who highly appreciates the services of his Hofkapellmeister, has begged him to withdraw his request, and this Herr Mottl has accordingly done. It will be some time before the new conductor will be elected at Vienna; meanwhile Herr Mahler remains in office.

THE W. H. ASH PRIZE of twenty guineas, offered by The Worshipful Company of Musicians for the words of a Marching Song for British soldiers, ought to result in a stirring poem, calculated to inspire the "distinguished British composer" who is to be commissioned to set it to music.

We regret to notice the death of Mr. Adam Hamilton, who, for a very long period, was the most prominent figure in music in Edinburgh, besides exercising a considerable influence in other parts of the country. Mr. Hamilton, who was over eighty, was one of the last survivors of the audience present at Chopin's recital in Edinburgh in 1848. In a note to the writer of this paragraph he said that the audience was "very select, mostly ladies." What he remembered best was Chopin's "quiet, graceful style" of playing.

EUGEN D'ALBERT has written a comic four-act opera entitled 'Tragaldabad, der geborgte Ehemann.' The work will be produced in the autumn at Dresden under the direction of Schuch, and at Cologne next New Year's Day.

BACH heard Johann Adam Reinken improvise on the Chorale "By the waters of Babylon" when the latter was ninety-and-nine years old. He died shortly afterwards, having officiated as organist in St. Catherine's Church, Hamburg, for nearly seventy years. *Le Ménestrel* of the 22nd inst. announces the death of a Swiss organist at Andermatt, Columban Russi by name, who had even a longer career, for he had almost completed his 103rd year. He had been organist for seventy-six years, but *Le Ménestrel* does not say whether it was at the same church.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SAT.	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	SAR. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.	Miss Olive Hiller and L. van Hulst's Vocal and Cello Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
TUES.	Mlle. Hélène Stylianidis's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Mr. and Mrs. George Arbenz and Carpenter's Vocal and Pianoforte Recital, Steinway Hall.
WED.	Herr Scholander's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Edith Leginska's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Éolian Hall.
—	Signor Parisotti's Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Mr. and Mrs. Bowring's Hall, and Haussmann's Brahms Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Miss Rosa Harding's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	Mr. Arthur Boyd's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Miss Pearl Ladd and Mr. Wheately's Vocal Recital, 3, Éolian Hall.
SAT.	Madame Julia Culp's Song Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Madame Sobrino's Song Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Magnus Laing's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

PLAYHOUSE.—*The Earl of Pawtucket.* By Augustus Thomas.

SINCE Mr. Cyril Maude gave up playing, as only he can, the old men and "character" parts of eighteenth-century comedy, his speciality has been the depicting of that modern type which, by reason of a certain helplessness in the clutch of destiny, an incapacity for struggling after the prizes of life, makes appeal to our compassion or indulgence; and there is a note in the actor's voice, half self-effacing, half self-commiserating, which lends a special poignancy to such appeal. Good breeding, kindliness and innocence of heart, chivalrous courtesy, humour that has no malice, modesty that is almost too modest, and withal a readiness to accept defeat—these are the qualities which Mr. Maude has charmingly brought out in such of his best-known parts as have been of a "sympathetic" kind. The most familiar instance of his success in handling characters of this appealing type is his Major in 'The Second in Command,' but there was

something of the same lack of push as characterizes that luckless soldier about the hero of 'The Little Minister,' the imprisoned young Dutchman of 'The Black Tulip,' and even the philandering skipper of 'Beauty and the Barge.' So fine a comedian as Mr. Maude differentiates his impersonations, of course, by innumerable well-considered details of intonation, gesture, walk, tricks of manner, not to speak of "make-up," so that each has its own individuality; but the groundwork of his treatment of this particular class of parts is always his suggestion of a deprecating manner.

Mr. Maude has scarcely to be deprecating in 'The Earl of Pawtucket,' a play of Mr. Augustus Thomas's composition which was produced last Tuesday night at the Playhouse. The titular person of this piece, indeed, is Lord Dundreary over again—a Dundreary dispossessed of his whiskers and converted into an impetuous lover, but none the less the burlesque peer of convention, with his "haw-haw" mode of speech, his semi-military drawl, and his curious amalgam of stupidity and amiability. Mere caricature though the part is, and even anachronistic caricature, it still contains a phase of character which has affinities with the meek virtues of "The Second in Command." The Earl of Pawtucket—or rather Lord Cardington, as he is really called—a romantic peer with a sadly unromantic exterior, makes love to the lady of his quest with what may fairly be described as apologetic ardour, and it is his combination of deference and doggedness, of polite chivalry and insinuating determination, which is the feature of Mr. Maude's engaging performance. At the same time the actor does wonders in giving a modern aspect to the hackneyed type. His peer's stiff, ungainly walk, his stolid stare through his eyeglass at the woman he admires, and his occasional bursts of cackling laughter would seem to be mannerisms of a school of aristocratic "noodles" much later in date than that which Lord Dundreary parodied.

The author of 'The Earl of Pawtucket,' an American playwright to whom we owe those excellent melodramas 'Alabama' and 'Arizona,' calls his latest piece a comedy; in point of fact, it is pure farce. Its leading idea, though ingenious enough, is wildly improbable. Lord Cardington, we are to suppose, for sentimental reasons, is desirous, whilst on a visit to the States, of concealing his title, and so takes advantage of a chance-met American's offer of his name. But it happens that this American is the divorced husband of the very lady whom his lordship has crossed the Atlantic to win, and therefore the imperturbable peer, while he is paying unceasing court to his supposed wife, is besieged by her relatives, and also finds himself in a hornets' nest of the law over alimony charges which the real husband has escaped by flight. The lady, too, has reverted to her maiden name, so that whereas she is aware of her English suitor's identity, he has no clue to hers.

Such an imbroglio has only to be described for its farcical nature to appear. Yet it is a fact that Mr. Thomas's English interpreters take the playwright at his word, and act his piece as though it were a comedy. Fortunately the play has a certain charm of sentiment as well as occasional touches of something more than mechanical humour; otherwise the first-night audience at the Playhouse might have been more conscious than it appeared to be of the wordiness of the play, the sameness of its situations, and the inevitable monotony of the acting. Even Mr. Maude played all save the love scenes far too deliberately; and Miss Alexandra Carlisle, despite her dainty naturalness and her keen sense of the ludicrous, preserved too uniform a mood of placidity. The actor-manager, however, has only to quicken the pace at which the "comedy" is taken for it to become an even more amusing entertainment than its stupidly named predecessor, 'Teddles.'

The Green Room Book (T. Sealey Clark) is a dictionary of biographies of actors, actresses, playwrights, composers, and critics which is likely to be very useful. A record of this kind cannot expect to be complete and accurate until it is well established, but we are glad to say that the volume is now in most respects a full and trustworthy guide, being a great improvement on last year's issue. We could do without the many photographs of faces which occupy already an excessive space in every illustrated paper of the day, and we think that the publisher might well drop this feature of the record. Its ample biographical details, and interesting addenda in the shape of articles on the French and German Theatres in London, new plays in Paris, Berlin, and New York, obituaries, lists of dramatic clubs and theatres, theatrical finance, and other subjects, should render it invaluable. The most original article is, perhaps, Mr. Bulloch's on 'Footlight Families,' which shows how aptitude for the stage is inherited.

CLASSICS IN ENGLISH VERSE.

The Agamemnon of *Eschylus*. Rendered into English Verse by W. R. Paton, Ph.D. (Nutt.)

Horace: the Odes, Epodes (selected), and Carmen Saeculare. Translated into English Verse by Eccleston Du Faur. (Sydney, W. Brooks.)

THE two books here placed together are approximately the sixty-third translation of the Odes of Horace and the twenty-eighth of the 'Agamemnon' of *Eschylus* that have been offered to the British public within the last fifty years. To say that they are successful would deceive nobody. There are some works of antiquity which (except by some yet unimaginable genius) cannot be adequately translated; and these are two of them. Nevertheless such translations may answer their purpose. They are presumably made because the translator enjoys the task, and published in order that he may give them to his friends. To each translator, moreover, his version probably seems more adequate than to any one else, because he naturally reads into his own words the emotions which the original inspires in him. Thus Mr. Du Faur rather

complacently quotes in his preface a couple of his own lines which he thinks happier than those of six out of his many scores of predecessors, dating back to 1625; and we doubt not that each of his sixty-two rivals of the last half century might do the same. The principle of his version is to prefer literal accuracy to pretty verses (a declaration which, proceeding from a translator of Horace, does not inspire much hope), and the result is a somewhat wooden lack of life and neatness. The following sample, taken almost at haphazard, will show that Mr. Du Faur, however laudable his effort may be, can hardly be held to have succeeded where so many forerunners have failed:—

With torpid stream, dark Cocytus [!]
Hail to be seen: and fated race
Of Danus: and, doomed to face
Long labor, Sisyphus.
Earth, home, and loving wife must all
Be left: of trees, well-kept, none, save
Sad cypress, follow to the grave
The short-lived master's pall.

Mr. Paton is an accomplished scholar, and his version of the 'Agamemnon' can be read with interest and pleasure, though it would be flattery to say that it reproduces the tremendous force of the original. For the iambic passages rhyming couplets are employed, but hardly with sufficient command of the metre to make them effective. The choruses are more attractive, and show a good variety of rhythm and considerable poetic feeling. Mr. Paton is too fond, however, of strange or newly coined words, such as "ghast," "scorses," "lionet," "berayed"; and he does not succeed in making his translation read as if it were an original poem. A scholar who knows the original and its difficulties will regard it with respect; but we should hardly choose it if we wished to give to a reader who knew no Greek some idea of the grandeur of the original.

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S. F. H. (Toronto).—Not suitable for us.

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